

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

V. L. LVII.]

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

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BIRTHS.

On the 4th November, 1903, at 7, Granville Avenue, Kowloon, the wife of JOHN LEMM, of a daughter.

On the 18th January, at Nagasaki, the wife of MARCUS MESS, of a son.

On the 19th January, at Kobe, the wife of ROBERT YOUNG, of a daughter.

On the 19th January, at Chefoo, the wife of JOHN R. GREAVES, of a son.

On the 21st January, at Shanghai, the wife of F. H. WALLACE, of a daughter.

On the 22nd January, at Fernhill, Singapore, the wife of S. BEHR, of a son.

On the 23rd January, at Hankow, the wife of M. RAPPAORT, of a daughter.

On the 24th January, at 3, Museum Road, Shanghai, the wife of A. D. LOWE, of a daughter.

On the 31st January, at No. 12, Park Lane, Shanghai, the wife of W. SCHOENAN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th January, at Bangkok, P. W. COOKSON, of the Royal Siamese Naval Department, to Miss SOLOMON, daughter of the late F. SOLOMON, Royal Bangkok Police Department.

On the 29th January, at the Union Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., JOHN HARVEY, of Glasgow, to JESSIE MACDONALD, Maryburgh, Ross-shire.

DEATHS.

On the 14th January, at Tientsin, ROSALIE LOUISE CLIFFORD, infant daughter of OLIVER CLIFFORD, aged 10 months.

On the 21st January, at Ipoh, Perak, JOHN HENRY, son of JAMES and DOBA CRAWFORD, aged 1 year and 8 days.

On the 1st February, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, FERDINAND LEOPOLD SEEBERG, late of I.M. Customs, aged 44 years.

In Bangkok, J. M. E. DE JESUS, for many years assistant to the East Asiatic Company, Ltd., aged 39 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 2nd January arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Mulla*, on the 31st January (29 days); the American mail of the 3rd January arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, on the 1st February (29 days); and the German mail of the 6th January arrived, per N.D.L. steamer *Preussen*, on the 6th February (31 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Russians have now got a telegraph wire of their own from Yingkow, via Shanhaikwan, to Peking.

The Standard's Odessa correspondent says the Russo-Chinese Bank has been commissioned to place a loan of 4,000,000 francs in Paris for Chinese railway extension.

The river gunboat *Snipe's* four-oared boat, with Dr. Rowan, was capsized in a blizzard at Kiukiang on the 28th ult. The four oarsmen were drowned, but Dr. Rowan was saved by swimming. The boat was lost.

It is reported that Baron Gunsburg has arranged a loan from Russia to Corea of 600,000 yen on the security of the taxation of the three southern provinces of Corea.

All the Chinese arrested in Hongkong and charged with conspiracy in connection with the recent rumoured plot to capture Canton and kill the officials, were liberated at the Magistracy on the 2d inst.

It is alleged, says the *Straits Times*, that 1,000 Siamese troops are assembled in Xien Khan (Chengkhan), near the "neutral zone," where famine is said to be raging and matters are generally in a chaotic state.

The Siberian Press says that gratifying success has attended the expedition working on behalf of the recently formed Russo-Manchurian mining syndicate. Gold has been found in the neighbourhood of Kirin province and Moukden, and the yield seems to warrant mining operations.

The Russian cruiser *Askold*, which arrived here on the 2nd inst. and forms the latest addition to the Russian fleet in these waters, was launched at Ki-l in 1900. She is a vessel of 6,000 tons displacement and 19,000 h.p. (Schulz), has 3-inch deck armour, carries twelve 6-in. Q.F. twelve 3-in., eight 12, two 14 in., and two maxim guns, and six torpedo tubes, and her speed is 23 knots. The *Askold* left for Nagasaki on the 5th inst.

A Peking telegram of the 22nd ult. says:—The Russian Government is reported to be determined to establish a Customs at Daluy in spite of the opposition of Great Britain, Japan and America. The Chinese Government appear to be about to alter their attitude towards the Russians. Prince Ching is still undecided about the matter and Sir Robert Hart is urging him to reject the Russian demand.

Cholera is again making its way in the Southern provinces of the Philippines. The reports of the 31st ult. show a general increase in the number of cases. The situation is most alarming in the Moro country, where the natives are dying off by the score. The total number of cases reported in the islands up to date was 125,810.

The Japanese cruisers *Itakushima*, *Hashidate*, and *Matsushima*, which are shortly starting on a prolonged cruise as far south as New Zealand, are expected to arrive in Hongkong about the 23rd inst. and to leave again on the 28th. Thence they go to Singapore, Batavia, Australian and New Zealand ports, Manila, Amoy, Corea, and home.

The *N.-C. Daily News* says that the statement in a contemporary (which we alluded to recently) that the demolition of the railway station at the Temple of Heaven, Peking, had been decreed, and that the rails were being removed, is quite incorrect; the only foundation for it is that some disused sidings in the grounds of the Temple of Agriculture, originally laid down for the rice traffic, were being removed under Mr. Kinder's direction.

A telegram to the *N.-C. Daily News* dated Peking, 28th January, says:—"No answer has been returned by the Legations to the Chinese petition in regard to the payment of the indemnity; but the Peking Government is now obliged to recognise that there is no hope of the Powers agreeing to the payment of the Customs duties in gold, and that the continued payment of the indemnity on the gold basis is inevitable." The same correspondent says that the English, French, and United States Ministers have protested to the Board of Foreign Affairs against the appointment of Yu Lien-san to the Governorship of Shansi.

President Roosevelt has sent a message to Congress with notes from Mexico and China, dwelling on the injury to international trade resulting from fluctuation in silver. The message recommends legislation which will enable the United States to co-operate with gold-standard countries for the purpose of establishing the stability of silver. It is now reported that the United States Government proposes to appoint a commission of three financial experts representing the United States to an international monetary conference on the lines indicated by Mexico and China, or to any kind of international exchange of views promising success. The commission will not commit the United States to any change in the currency system.

The *N.-C. Daily News* says that a despatch from Changsha, much delayed in transmission, has been received to the effect that rebel bands from Kwangsi, who have ever since last autumn been threatening to cross the borders, have now actually crossed into Hunan and pillaged the frontiers, being joined by numerous parties of Kolao Hais. It is further reported that many skirmishes had taken place between the troops and the invaders, who have succeeded in retaining their hold of the country, the band only being driven back into Kwangsi, which feat has been made much of by the Hunan Governor, Yu Liensan, and his subordinate, who, on the other hand, have naturally forgotten to report the many reverses suffered by the troops in other parts of the province.

THE CANTON RUMOURS—AND A SEQUEL.

(Daily Press, 31st January.)

The fears entertained with regard to the rising in Canton city on the night of the Chinese New Year have fortunately proved to be unfounded. We made cautious enquiries at Canton, but nothing was known to confirm seriously the apprehension of the Government here. The arrests which the Police have recently made at the instigation of the Viceroy of Canton betray nothing beyond the existence in our midst of certain persons of the common class who may or may not possess feelings of resentment against the officials of their native country. There is nothing very remarkable in this, and we are not of opinion that any serious secret undertaking which may have for its object the reformation of China, or the overthrow of the Empress-Dowager, in whichever way it is accepted, is likely to be brought about by the class of persons at present in the custody of the police. We are now in the position to know that the Viceroy of Canton really desired the arrest of a reformer of aggressive instincts, who has escaped. In consequence the Viceroy on Thursday offered \$40,000 for his capture. We think it will be generally agreed that it is unwise and unfair for the Colony to harbour men who are engaged in plotting or committing any crime against a friendly power, and the police are in every way justified in suppressing any such societies as have this for their object. It must, not, however, be forgotten that many of our leading local Chinese, men of education and intelligence, who of necessity sympathise with any rational and pacific movement for the reform of their country, would for such sympathy alone, if expressed in China, be regarded as criminals fit only for torture and decapitation. The reform laws of the young Emperor and the reactionary edicts issued and the crimes committed by the Empress-Dowager are not yet forgotten. At the present moment the Colony is infested with a number of spies of the lowest class, prepared for any deed, sent here from Canton by the Chinese authorities. The duties of these informers are to discover if they can any reformers here, to watch the more enthusiastic and militant, and to advise the government at Canton. These men may form a very useful branch of a police department as it is known to the Chinese, but their methods should find no favour or support from us. If crime is going on in our midst—if such machinations of reformers can be called by that title—we have our own police to deal with it after, it is hoped, civilised methods. The presence of these Chinese spies, who are known to our police, tempted by such a reward, are a menace to the public peace, they are in every way undesirable characters and should consequently be deported by the authorities. The murder on the 10th January, 1901, of the Chinese schoolmaster, who was a British subject, in Gage Street, is still fresh in the memory of many, and will remain so until our local Government has brought the assassins to justice or explained its inability to do so. These spies are mostly of the same class of men—in fact the assassins referred to have since visited the Colony—and if they cannot secure their object here, they are likely to wreak their vengeance unchecked on the helpless families of suspects, resident in the interior. Our Government, which has a large and expensive police force, should be able to fulfil its functions without such aid of the Viceroy or his other methods. England has always provided a home for the

political refugee unless he has been guilty of other crimes than liberty of opinion, and so long as the Government considers that its duty is to educate the Chinese youths in the colony in those principles of sound modern government, which are ideal of the unfortunate reformer from the mainland, so long shall we have enthusiastic and patriotic reformers among us. We have produced these people: it is our duty to protect them and let them realise that their confidence in the country of their adoption is not misplaced. If the unfortunate coolies and artisans now in the custody of the police are proved to have done wrong, it is right they should be punished. It is hoped, however, that in no case will they be handed over to the Chinese authorities. In this connection we may perhaps be allowed to question the methods of our own police in arresting persons on the information of others whose identity is not revealed, and keeping persons in custody for several days before charging them. We may be wrong in assuming that this was done in these cases, and are open to correction. In any case, however, it will be well for the Colony if it is purged of bad and violent characters, whether they be reformers or *weiguans*.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 3rd February.)

In no part of China and its immediate neighbourhood can the question of the friendly relations of Britain and Germany be regarded with greater interest than in this Colony of Hongkong, where we have in our midst a large and influential German mercantile community living on the most amicable terms with the British residents. Anything, therefore, which concerns Anglo-German relations in the Far East must be regarded with special attention here. In the latest issue to hand of the *London Times* there is to be found a letter from that journal's Peking correspondent, the well known Dr. G. E. MORRISON, in which he discusses these relations very explicitly. We do not for a moment imagine that what Dr. MORRISON says can be welcome reading for those who wish to see Britain and Germany working hand in hand in China to the advancement of their mutual interests; but, on the other hand, we do not see how any good end can be served by disregarding the arguments which Dr. MORRISON puts forward. He wrote about the time of the German Emperor's visit to England and before the evacuation of Shanghai, but this does not affect the facts which he mentions. Going back to February, 1898, he points out that Britain obtained from China a written undertaking that China would never mortgage, lease, or cede any territory in the Yangtze region to any other Power. In March of the same year Germany signed an agreement with China defining German rights in Shantung and making them virtually exclusive. On the 1st July the Weihaiwei Convention was signed, and a few days after the present Premier made an unsolicited declaration that Britain would construct no inland railway from Weihaiwei. In May, 1899, an Anglo-German loan agreement—followed on two other Anglo-German loans, in 1896 and 1898—was signed with China for the construction and management of a trunk line of railway to extend through our respective spheres of interest from Tientsin through Shantung to Chinkiang. "All three contracts," says the *Times* correspondent, "were negotiated by Mr. E. G. HILLIER, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Peking. No German could have

hoped to carry these negotiations through successfully. The work was done by an Englishman with the prestige behind him of the powerful British bank, without whose assistance it is safe to say no China loan could have then been floated in Europe. We obtained these advantages and we shared them with Germany. And we have had our reward," adds Dr. MORRISON. He goes on to mention Sir JAMES MACKAY's journey up the Yangtze last July to confer with the two great Viceroys with regard to the final draft of the treaty with China. He continues:—"Now it happens that Germany is represented in Shanghai by an aggressive official, Dr. KNAPPE, whose appointment to the chief centre of British interests in China was the reward of services rendered against England in Samoa. Dr. KNAPPE discovered to his own satisfaction that the mission of Sir JAMES MACKAY, though purporting to be connected with the new treaty, had for its real object the obtaining of the consent of the Yangtze Viceroys to England's conjoint occupation with China of Chinkiang and the Kiang Yin forts. It is not possible that he could have believed this story. He made no attempt to verify it, but communicated it to his Government as a fact. A day or two later the German *Chargé d'Affaires* in Paris, acting under orders from Berlin, officially informed M. DELCASSE, and on behalf of his Government suggested that, as the question of the evacuation of Shanghai would shortly arise, opportunity might then be taken to impose conditions upon China which would avert the threatened coup." Then happened the Chengchow massacre, which assisted the German intrigue, inasmuch as it could plausibly be argued that Britain would inevitably demand some concession in the Yangtze Valley, following Germany's example in Shantung. The outcome was the presentation of German and French notes—for France was easily persuaded to co-operate in this matter—to the Wai Wu-pu in October last. Of these and of the results of the whole underhand dealing we have already heard. But we note that Dr. MORRISON says that when the German note was sent to the Wai Wu-pu it was accompanied by a minatory verbal message that the communication was to be kept secret from the British Legation. We must presume that he has certain information to this effect. At any rate we know that Prince CHING did actually lie in the most open manner to Sir ERNEST SATOW, just before writing to agree to the two notes. "Then," says the *Times* correspondent, "a curious thing happened. The German *Chargé d'Affaires*, presumably acting under the orders of his Foreign Office, communicated to his colleagues interested what purported to be the full contents of the note, but what, as a matter of fact, was only that portion of the note which said that, as the occupation of Shanghai was conjoint, in any subsequent occupation Germany would participate. He omitted the conditions which were the important portions of the note. At the same time, by a want of co-ordination in the members of the German foreign Legations, Count VON ARCO-VALLEY communicated the full text to Baron KOMURA in Japan. The full text had been already communicated to Lord LANSDOWNE in London, so that within a few hours the deception was discovered." A truly remarkable exposure! It may be admitted that Dr. MORRISON is not actuated by over friendly feelings toward Germany, but, on the other hand, there is no man who has shown

himself better informed among Europeans with regard to the secret workings of diplomacy in China. He proffers the explanation that in Germany as in England there has been a change of policy. Both countries started out with an adherence to the policy of spheres of influence. And both Powers have substituted for it a policy of the open door, but with this notable exception, that Germany changed her policy after she had secured her advantageous position in Shantung, while we abandoned our policy before we had secured any advantage whatsoever in the Yangtze Valley. It is a fitting corollary to our policy (says Dr. Morrison) that in an offensive German semi-official *communiqué* wired from Berlin on November 12, it is announced that "England agrees not to try to obtain any privilege in the Yangtze Valley, with which promise Germany is fully satisfied." At this point, as far as is known, matters rest. Shanghai has been evacuated, but what are we to imagine that the Powers concerned in the secret intrigues of October last consider that they have gained? It is true that, after sending the notes to France and Germany, China sent supplementary despatches declaring that the assurance applied not only to the Yangtze Valley, but to the whole of China, Manchuria, and Mongolia. Manchuria, however, seems none the less lost to China in perpetuity. The best hope for Britain is that Sir ERNEST SATOW, who is trusted by British residents in China as no recent British Ministers at Peking have been trusted, will be able to show to the home Government, while he is in London, that the utterances of Dr. MORRISON and those who hold the same views are not inspired merely by fear of German or any other Power, but are prompted by genuine and well-informed concern for the interests of Great Britain.

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 4th February.)

There has been a considerable amount of correspondence of late in the Shanghai papers and elsewhere on the perennial subject of missionaries, native Christians, and lawsuits, but it cannot be said that there is any more finality about the discussion than before. This subject, of course, is but a branch of the general "missionary question," a clause about which was oddly enough inserted in the British commercial treaty with China arranged last year by Sir JAMES MACKAY. Article XIII of that treaty, it may be remembered, ran:—"The missionary question in China being, in the opinion of the Chinese Government, one requiring careful consideration, so that, if possible, troubles such as have occurred in the past may be averted in the future, Great Britain agrees to join in a Commission to investigate the question, and, if possible, to devise means for securing permanent peace between converts and non-converts, should such a Commission be formed by China and the Treaty Powers interested." Such a Commission still awaits formation, and in the meantime various aspects of the missionary question continue to present themselves as of old. That aspect which concerns the action of missionaries when native converts are involved in lawsuits has attracted the most attention of late, and it is indeed the most difficult branch of the question at issue. Some rather voluminous letters have appeared in the *North-China Daily News* recently, interesting in themselves, but of a partisan character for the most part. This presence of bias is natural, for it is, of course,

the warm supporters of missionary enterprise and the strong opponents who are most disposed to keep the matter before the public. Yet it is indubitably a fact that it is equally to the interest of all concerned in the future of intercourse between China and the foreign Powers to help toward a settlement of the difficulties arising out of mission work in China. And it is to the moderate party that we must look chiefly to arrange a settlement. It cannot be expected either that Chinese officials will be forced to go on putting up with non-consular interference with their administration of the law or that, with the wide-spread corruption obtaining in that administration, the foreign Powers can consent to see the work of their nationals among the Chinese attended by unmerited hardships to the converts. If all Chinese officials were upright and all missionaries discriminating there would be no need for any arrangement between China and the Powers for restraining either party; but such, as is only too well known, is far from being the case. It is an undoubted fact that there is a good deal of unfounded prejudice—though not so much as some would have us believe—against native Christians in the minds of many of the Chinese administrators of justice. It is also proved, on the testimony of inland missionaries themselves, that the convert is able in a great many cases to bring undue influence to bear when he is in trouble. The latter fact is very often not the fault of the missionary himself, but of the convert. Yet if the converts were not led by past experience to believe that an appeal to the foreign teacher would bring them the aid which they wanted they would not appeal in the way they do for that aid. Recently in *China's Millions* we read of a case where the supposed successful interference of a missionary—as a matter of fact he had done nothing, though the convert had got what he desired—led to crowds "coming to worship" at the Mission. The missionary ingenuously comments:—"It was encouraging to see so many coming, but perplexing to know how to treat them." We fail to see the ground for encouragement, from a religious point of view.

A correspondent writing from Hankow to the *North-China Daily News* sees something very ominous in the persistent demand of the Chinese for a free hand with native Christians, "which," he says, "is the plain English of it." He goes on to quote, and to endorse, a recent remark of Dr. MARTIN, who has devoted more than fifty years to mission work in China, that "in the present reform movement there is no room for Christianity." This is a striking statement, coming from one of so much experience as Dr. MARTIN, and the supporters of the missionary movement would do well to reflect upon it. If the reformers, the party to which we must necessarily look for whatever progress China is likely to make in the near future, find no room for Christianity in their programme, does it not suggest itself that the preachers of Christianity have gone a wrong way about evangelising China, and that a system which brings to worship "encouraging" numbers, who are "perplexing to know how to treat," is useless if those who are most hopeful about their country (as the reformers must be considered) are left practically untouched by this part of Western teaching? There is the example of Japan to look to. Can it be regarded as encouraging? If and when such a Commission as that contemplated in Article XIII of Sir JAMES MACKAY's treaty is formed, it is to be hoped that considerations

of this nature will not be left out of the account, for if so, and if all idea of alteration in missionary methods in China must be dismissed, then the Commission may as well never be appointed.

HONGKONG AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 31st January.)

We feel assured that the statement that the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will after all have a special meeting to consider the currency question some time after race week has been welcomed by Hongkong residents generally. The decision of the Committee at its December meeting not to reopen the question was, as we have intimated, received with a certain amount of surprise and dissatisfaction. Nor were these feelings limited only to those who wish to see Hongkong striving at once for the establishment of a gold standard. We believe that there are in this Colony a great number of people with a perfectly open mind on the subject. In the majority of cases such people feel that the arguments for and against a gold standard here have never yet been threshed out; knowing very little about the matter themselves, they are yet able to see the evil effects of the great depreciation of silver and they are therefore anxious to hear what those who have been able to devote some study to the question can urge. It is a reason for congratulation to the Chamber of Commerce that it should be willing to gratify this natural desire. It was argued last month that there is a great danger of any general discussion about the currency being desultory. We do not see that this need be so, if those who wish to have the issues fairly tried may abstain from vague statements as to what may happen if Hongkong does or does not adopt a gold currency. The real question resolves itself to this: Is the matter of sufficient importance to Hongkong to warrant the request for an expert commission of examination. The Straits Settlements have applied for and obtained such a commission to enquire into the desirability of a gold standard for themselves. It does not follow that the standard will therefore be decided on. But it is not possible that the enquiry will be devoid of profit to the Straits or to silver-using places generally. With regard to Hongkong a very different set of circumstances exist; yet the matter of currency is none the less urgent because of this. Those who have the best interests of the Colony at heart (and we believe that in their ranks are very many advocates of silver, very many of gold) have before them an opportunity of showing their wisdom, not by explaining at length their own ideas, coloured one way or the other by many things personal and general, but by asking that the question shall receive expert consideration in the same way as our Southern neighbours, the Straits Settlements, have succeeded in obtaining consideration of the matter as far as it concerns them.

About a year ago Japan and indeed the Far East generally were startled to hear of the disaster which befell the 5th Regiment in the snow at Aomori. Now the same regiment is preparing to despatch a similar expedition this season, proceeding with the greater caution born of bitter experience. The three lieutenants who escaped death by freezing last year are in charge of the arrangements. The *Japan Times* states that the monument to be erected at the place of the disaster will be completed by the middle of April. The monument will be in bronze and represent the figure, 30 feet from base to top, of a soldier at the time of the unfortunate incident.

THE CANTON SCARE.

(Daily Press, 2nd February.)

It will be seen from our Canton correspondent's letter of the 29th ultimo that the anticipations of trouble in that city about the time of the Chinese New Year, which obtained considerable currency here, though they were not justified by the event, at least succeeded in creating no little panic in Canton itself. The seizure of what our correspondent describes as some few cases of arms and ammunition is not in itself a very notable fact. It is well known that the smuggling of arms into the Kwang provinces is a chronic occurrence; were the native officials more honest and more vigilant they would certainly stop the entry of far more arms. We constantly hear of the "rebels," *alias* bandits and pirates, being armed with the most modern weapons, and though some proportion of these no doubt come over the southern border, many must inevitably come from other sources. It is not, however, to be wondered at that the discovering of arms masquerading as "biscuits" should, on the top of the rumours prevalent in Canton and here, seriously alarm the nervous Cantonese officials and merchants. Canton is prone to panic, and we need not therefore marvel at the magnitude of the rumour, which our correspondent reports, of the intended assassination of the Chinese officials, followed by a massacre on the Shameen. It is gratifying to note that the authorities at Canton took immediate steps to guard the approach to the foreign settlement, for it shows that they are awake to their responsibilities—if they really suspect any cause for alarm. Were the Shameen to be seriously threatened, of course, a few hundred braves along the Canal Road would be of little use; but fortunately the European residents do not rely on such aid. No hint of any actual trouble reaches us up to the time of writing, and we trust that our neighbours passed through the New Year festivities in the usual state of quiet and rejoicing. Canton is a panic centre, but the evidence of those who have traversed the country between that city and our own borders on the mainland during the past few days is that all is perfectly peaceful. It is possible that the Chinese authorities are only making use of easily raised fears to gain some private end, and in this connection we would point to what we wrote on Saturday with regard to the men arrested here last week.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Board was held on the 5th inst. in the Board Room. Present:—Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (president); Hon. Dr. F. W. Clark, Medical Officer of Health; Hon. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works; Mr. F. J. Badley, Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. C. McI. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Mr. Lau Chu Pak; and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

SANITARY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The annual report of Mr. J. Bryan, sanitary surveyor, was laid on the table. The report showed that during the year 1902 plans had been deposited and passed for the drainage of 432 houses, and out of 1,453 such plans in hand during the year, 713 were carried forward to 1903. Of notices for repairs or additions to drainage arrangements 525 out of a total of 619 had been completed, leaving 94 to be carried forward. The drains and sanitary fittings of 63 buildings had been tested and reported on, and 22,78 houses visited by the drainage inspector and overseer, with the result that 2,026 drainage nuisances were discovered. The drainage inspector had also cleansed 3,952 choked drain-traps on private pro-

perty. During the year certificates had been granted for 808 new houses and 1 addition—an excess of 102 over the number issued last year. The work of laying out the new plague cemetery at Cheung Sha Wan was proceeded with, and the majority of bodies dead of plague during the year had been buried there. In Caroline Hill Cemetery 10 new terraces were formed.

The report was adopted, on the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the Hon. W. CHATHAM.

THE BRIDGES OF HOUSES.

An application was considered from Messrs. Derison, Ram and Gibbs, architects, engineers, and surveyors, for exemption from reducing the bridges of six houses on Inland Lot No. 578 to a width of 3 feet 6 inches, on the grounds that (1) the alteration would involve a change in the positions of the doors at each end of the bridges, and (2) that the encroachment beyond the prescribed width of 3 inches was so small as not materially to affect the distribution of air.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. BADLEY, exemption was granted.

A SIMILAR APPLICATION.

With reference to the bridges in the backyards of three houses on Hongkong Inland Lots Nos. 185, 195, and 197, where it was stipulated by the Board, in recommending exemption from providing the open spaces required by the Ordinance, that the bridges should be reduced from 3 feet 4 inches to 2 feet wide, Messrs. Leigh & Orange, civil engineers and architects, stated in a letter to the Board that the width of the bridges in question had been reduced to 3 feet, and requested that, as they were built of concrete and iron and could not be further reduced, permission be granted for this width instead of the 2 feet originally granted.

Hon. Dr. CLARK explained the conditions under which exemption from providing open spaces was granted, and Mr. OSBORNE moved that the architects be asked to furnish an explanation as to why these conditions had not been complied with.

Hon. W. CHATHAM seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

During the week ended 10th January the death-rate in the Colony was 18.3 per 1,000 per annum, against 26.2 in the previous week and 17.1 during the corresponding period last year.

LIMEWASHING RETURN.

During the fortnight ended 31st January 30 houses out of a total of 2,006 in the Eastern district were limewashed.

RATS CAUGHT.

From 5th January to 2nd February 15,277 rats were caught in Victoria and Kowloon, and of this number 120 were infected.

RATS AND PLAGUE.

The PRESIDENT moved that the Board obtain authority to insert in the local paper advertisements reminding house-owners that rat-traps and bird-lime could be obtained from the Secretary, on application. It was highly desirable at this season of the year to destroy as many rats as possible and to fill up the rat-runs with concrete. From the rat return it was evident that the percentage of infected rats had increased, and it was worthy of note that this should have occurred now seeing that six cases of plague had been reported within the past two days. The President thought it was not generally known that rat-traps could be got free of cost by applying to the Sanitary Board, and it was well that public attention should be drawn to the fact.

Hon. Dr. CLARK seconded the motion which was carried.

MARKET STALL WANTED.

The Board went into committee to consider an application from Mr. G. W. Gegg, manager of the Horse Repository, Causeway Bay, for a stall in the Central Market for the supply and sale of milk.

The letter embodying the application was addressed to Mr. C. McI. Messer, Acting Registrar-General, who, in passing it to the Secretary of the Board, intimated that he did not recommend the granting of the application on the ground that there was no room in the market.

Mr. E. OSBORNE intimated:—"Turn out the tinned provision dealers. A milkman has much more right to be in the market than they."

After a short discussion as to the present distribution of the stalls in the Central Market, during which the idea was mooted of transferring the meat-stalls to the Praya end and

accommodating fruit-salesmen at the Queen's Road entrance, for the convenience of Europeans as well as making less public the unloading of freshly-killed meat, the PRESIDENT moved that these persons keeping stalls for the sale of tinned provisions be given six months' notice, and that some of these stalls be utilised for the sale of fresh fruit and vegetables.

Mr. Messer seconded, and the motion was carried.

The PRESIDENT—It is necessary to consider this application for a stall for the sale of milk?

Hon. W. CHATHAM moved that it be refused.

Mr. Messer seconded.

Mr. OSBORNE—Can they sell the milk outside?

Hon. Dr. CLARK—Yes.

Mr. Messer—It is only a matter of paying higher rent.

The motion was carried.

FUMIGATION OF HOUSES.

Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the fumigation of the basements, etc., of the houses in Kennedy Road and Macdonnell Road. This included letters from the occupants, some of whom were willing and others unwilling that the proposed fumigation should be carried out.

This was all the public business.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a monthly meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held in the Chamber Room, City Hall, on Tuesday, 24th January, at 3.45 p.m. Present:—Hon. C. S. Sharp (Chairman), Mr. W. Ponte (Vice-Chairman), Hon. C. W. Dickson, Messrs. C. Michelan, N. A. Siebs, J. R. M. Smith, R. Chatterton Wilcox, Hon. R. Shewan (*ex-officio*), and A. R. Lowe (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the monthly meeting of the Committee held on the 16th December and also of the special meeting of the Committee held on 23rd ultimo were read and confirmed.

STORM WARNING.

The SECRETARY reported that, in accordance with the decision made at the last monthly meeting, the report of the sub-committee was forwarded to the Government and the following correspondence on the subject was read:—

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 13th January, 1903.

SIR,—I am directed to reply to your letter of the 27th September last, intimating that, should this Chamber entertain the request of the shipmasters to form a committee to report on the question of storm warnings issued by the Hongkong Observatory. His Excellency the Governor would consider very carefully the statements and suggestions laid before the Committee with every anxiety to give the fullest information to all those persons for whose safety and that of their ships the Observatory was primarily established, and to inform you, for the information of His Excellency, that the Committee decided to gather the opinions of the whole of the shipping community of this port.

With this end in view, a circular letter, of which a copy is enclosed, was, on the 13th October last, addressed to all the shipping firms and agencies in the Colony, drawing their attention to the correspondence already published in the local Press on this subject and asking them to be good enough to obtain and forward to this Chamber the views of the shipmasters in their employ as to the methods they would consider best suited to their requirements in this respect.

Numerous replies showing the great interest taken by the shipmasters in this matter having been received in answer to this request, the Committee appointed representatives from the shipping departments of the P. & O. S. N. Co., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Butterfield & Swire, and Melchers & Co., to examine and report on the opinions and suggestions contained in the correspondence.

Their report, copy also enclosed herein, was unanimously adopted by the Committee of the Chamber, and it was decided that the recommendations and suggestions made therein should be forwarded to the Government with a view to instructions being given for their ultimate adoption by the Hongkong Observatory.

My Committee trust that His Excellency, having before him this report on the requirements of practical men and the suggestions therein contained for an economical and effective system of signalling, will have little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the storm warnings and signals now made are inadequate, and they hope that he will see his way to issue instructions for the introduction of a system on the lines suggested in order to meet the wants of both the shipping and shore communities.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
19th January, 1903.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Governor to request you to be good enough to forward for His Excellency's consideration the replies of the shipmasters to your circular letter of the 13th of last October.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The SECRETARY,
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
It was decided to furnish the Government with the particulars required.

QUARANTINE AGAINST HONGKONG.

Read Government notification published on 8th instant stating that the Government of Netherlands India had declared Hongkong infected with plague.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

Read letter dated 9th instant from the Colonial Secretary enquiring the Chamber's views with regard to the proclamation of public holidays at the Chinese New Year.

The SECRETARY stated that a reply was sent on the 16th instant expressing the opinion that no other day than Thursday, 29th inst., should be proclaimed as a public holiday.

QUESTION OF PATING AND SIGNING BILLS OF LADING.

Read letter received from Melbourne Chamber of Commerce inquiring the practice at Hongkong of signing bills of lading for goods prior to shipment and stating that there was a proposal before them to introduce legislation to suppress the practice.

This matter was discussed and the CHAIRMAN stated that in 1897 the General Produce Brokers' Association of London addressed the Hongkong Chamber in similar terms and a reply was sent that the Committee felt unable to take any active steps to secure any alteration of the system as carried on here, and at other ports in the East. It was eventually decided to reply that there is no regular practice in vogue here of signing bills of lading for goods prior to shipment, but that in cases of urgency or necessity bills of lading are so signed under proper guarantees.

PROPOSED PARCEL POST EXCHANGE WITH U.S.A.

The following letter was read:—

General Chamber of Commerce,
Amoy, 30th December, 1902.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th instant and to thank you for the further information therein contained regarding the question of the establishment of a Parcel Post between Hongkong and the United States of America.

The question of duty, which you point out might be raised as an objection, will be removed on and after 1st proximo, as the duty on goods imported into America ceases on that date.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

G. W. BARON,
Secretary.

A. R. LOWE, Esq., Secretary,
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

The CHAIRMAN said that this matter was now in the hands of the Governments concerned and the Chamber would have to wait to see what attitude they took up.

STOWAWAYS TO PHILIPPINES.

The following correspondence was read:—
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
20th December, 1902.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th October, 1902, in which you state that His Excellency the Governor is awaiting a communication from

the American authorities on the subject of stowaways to the Philippines, and that on its receipt a reply will be sent to the representations made in my letter of 13th October last.

My Committee desire me to inquire whether they may expect to receive an answer to their representations shortly—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

The HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
24th December, 1902.

SIR,—With reference to my letter No. 2275 of the 17th October last on the subject of stowaways, I am directed to inform you that having received and considered a communication from the Manila authorities on the subject, His Excellency the Governor has decided to introduce into the Legislative Council a Bill to amend the Ordinance No. 22 of 1900 so as to make the person aiding and abetting stowaways liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, the fine not to exceed \$1,000, and the aggregate term of imprisonment, whether in default of fine or otherwise, not to exceed nine months.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The SECRETARY,
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
P.S.—I have just received your letter of the 24th on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Government's proposal was a fair and reasonable one and might be considered a step in advance.

FIFTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Read letter dated 21st November last, from the London Chamber of Commerce inviting this Chamber to participate in the meetings to be held at Montreal on 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th August, 1903.

It was decided to reply that the Committee hoped it would be possible to send delegates to the Congress meetings.

CABLE RATES.

The SECRETARY reported that the Superintendent of Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Co's. had issued a notice on 20th December last advising senders of telegrams that from 1st January the currency equivalent of the franc has been raised from \$0.10 to \$0.46, subject to further revision three months hence, at which rate the tariffs for all telegrams from China will be collected.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the revised rates were now published and the increase amounted to 15 per cent., which would add a further heavy burden on foreign trade in China.

MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE, 1899.

Read letters in answer to communications from this Chamber from the Chambers of Commerce at London and Glasgow stating that the representations made would be brought before their respective Committees for consideration.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The CHAIRMAN said that a reprint of the minutes of the special Committee meeting of the 23rd ultimo dealing with this question had been sent to each member of the Chamber, and he thought that, as the members had neither requisitioned a special general meeting nor made any representations on the subject, the Committee might fairly take it the members endorsed their views.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY THE CLERK.

The SECRETARY reported that, in accordance with the decision of the Committee at their last meeting, he had given the clerk, Mr. M. H. Baptista, into custody on the charge of embezzling the funds of the Chamber. The case was remanded to the 2nd instant, and on the prisoner pleading guilty the Magistrate had sentenced him to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

A telegram from Camp Vicars to Manila announced the death of the Sultan of Macin. The Sultan was one of the Moros who resisted the entrance of the United States troops into the Lake Lanao country, and his forces were signally defeated by a column sent against them. It is believed that the Sultan died of cholera, although the telegram does not give the cause of death.

PRESENTATION OF RED CROSS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

At Government House on the 5th inst. H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., presented the Red Cross to Mrs. Crowlie, this order having been awarded to that lady for her services in tending the naval and military wounded at Tientsin during the troubles in the North. There was a good attendance of naval and military officers to witness the ceremony.

HIS EXCELLENCY, in making the presentation, said—Mrs. Crowlie, I have asked for your presence to-day that I may have the great pleasure of handing to you the decoration richly earned by you during the most trying experiences of the siege of Tientsin in 1900. Finding yourself in the settlement, you volunteered your services in the most beneficent of all duties, the alleviation of suffering. After the return of Admiral Sir Edward Seymour's expedition you took entire nursing charge under Dr. Macnamara of H.M.S. *Endymion*, of a hospital with 57 sick and wounded men, and for four weeks you worked alone, day and night, not only in the ordinary duty of nursing, but also doing yourself the necessary cooking. While others less capable were living in cellars, and the enemy's shells were being rained upon the town, the hospital itself being partially destroyed by shell-fire, you gave evidence of the highest qualities of our race, courage, devotion, and constancy. This was splendid service, and, as the memory must be to you of the brave men whose dying moments were soothed by your tender care, yet that memory must retain also the elements of comfort and sweetness in the consciousness of the self-imposed duty of mercy fearlessly and gallantly performed. To-day are assembled here the representatives of every rank in the sister services, who fought and suffered side by side in that trying time, and in whose name I thank you for all your loving kindness to their brothers in arms in sorrow and suffering, to which such ample testimony has been borne by Captain Bayley of the *Arcton*, Doctor Macnamara, and others. In recognition of your valuable service the King has conferred upon you the decoration of the Royal Red Cross, and no distinction has ever been more gallantly earned. I esteem it a high honour to be the medium of conveying to you this Royal Red Cross as evidence of His Majesty's appreciation of your good work. I congratulate you upon receiving it, and in the name of all present I heartily wish you many happy years in which to wear it, (Applause.)

Mrs. Crowlie bowed her thanks, and the proceedings terminated.

THE WRECK OF THE "ALEXANDER MACNEIL."

On the 28th ult. there arrived at this port in an open boat the survivors of the crew of the American barque *Alexander MacNeil*, 1,060 tons, who have had some rather exciting experiences during the last few weeks. The vessel had been to Manila with timber for the U.S. Government and was returning to San Francisco in ballast. All went well until about the 23rd December when the weather became tempestuous. On Christmas the men were preparing to have as good a time on the following day as the circumstances would permit. They were getting their fowls, etc., prepared for the customary Christmas dinner, with the sailors' usual contempt of climatic conditions, when suddenly it was found that in the darkness they had been blown upon the fatal Pratas Reef, 165 miles south of Hongkong. This event effectually took away all hopes of a Happy Christmas for poor Jack at sea. As the night wore on it was found that the ship was firmly fixed on the rocks, and was now almost on her beam ends, so that it gradually became impossible to get about the decks. When Christmas Day broke the weather showed no signs of moderating, and many were the thoughts on board the doomed barque of those round the festive board far beyond the seas. The vessel showed signs of breaking up, and the mate and four men were allowed to leave her in the small boat in the hope of finding some place near by in which the crew could find some degree of shelter. As this boat

was never afterwards heard of, and as they took no provisions or water with them, it is almost certain that all have perished. From the ship at least four wrecks (evidently old ones) could be discerned on the reefs—one a steamer, two sailing-ships, and a large junk. The latter had been driven high among the rocks and was upon a fairly even keel. It was decided to make an effort to reach her, as the position on board the *barquo* had become precarious. At low water the men were able to board this junk and here they made their home for the next four weeks. The accommodation was cramped for the captain and eight men, all that were left of the ship's company, but they had to make the best of it. They were able with difficulty to make daily visits at ebb tide to what remained of their old ship, and got sufficient supplies from her. They also secured doors, tools, rails, &c., and rigged up for themselves a shelter on board the junk. It was not pleasant, especially as at high water the floor of their apartment was submerged, but "big game can't be choosers" and they might have gone further and fared much worse. At any rate here they were compelled to remain week after week as the weather still continued boisterous. It was a long weary wait, cold and wet. The time was occupied, as far as the weather allowed, in patching up an old boat which they had secured from the wreck. At length the wind and seas abated somewhat, and it was determined to make an effort to reach Hongkong. The boat was not particularly seaworthy, but she was their only hope of ever reaching land. Having supplied themselves with plenty of water and some provisions, they put to sea on January 24th. The calm, however, proved to be somewhat illusory, and before long they again found themselves in dirty weather. It was now, alas! too late to turn back. The men worked like galley-slaves at the oars, and were thankful to make as much as a mile an hour. As they neared Hongkong the waves seemed to them in their frail craft to be rolling mountains high. After over four days spent in this manner they were thankful to reach the friendly shelter of Hongkong. They state that two steamers passed, but took no notice of them. The boat in which they made their perilous passage of 165 miles is now lying at Jardine's wharf, and the men are now at the Sailors' Home, West Point, recuperating from the effects of the hardship and exposure they have undergone.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN TONKIN.

Appropos of the arrival of the *Glory*, *Talbot* and *Alacrité* at Singapore from the Baie d'Along in Tonkin, the *Straits Times* says, the officers and men give interesting accounts of the cordial reception accorded them there and of the hospitable manner in which they were treated during their stay of six days with their brother officers and men of the French Navy. On the squadron's arrival in the Baie d'Along the French flagship *Redoubtable*, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Maréchal, was round at anchor in company with the newly arrived cruiser *Chateau Renault*, the *Bugeaud*, and the river gunboat *Jacquie*. Admiral Maréchal presented an attractive programme for the entertainment of the British officers, which was carried out in the following manner. On the first afternoon boat parties of all the officers and men who could be spared, escorted by a sufficient number of their French comrades, were organised to visit a natural water circus surrounded by high rocky hills and approached through a low and narrow entrance in the rocks through which a large boat had scarcely more than enough room to pass. After a tour of the circus the long cordon of boats was towed to a bay, in the hillside surrounding which was the mouth of a large cavern. After disembarkation—somewhat slow owing to the extensive flats of shallow water and mud—the party climbed the hillside and entered the cavern.

The view presented was that of the auditorium of some sort of theatre as one might gaze into it from about the level of the upper boxes. Below in the pit, and above, where some venturous sailors had climbed to the top of the proscenium, human beings looked pignies amidst the gigantic stalactites and stalagmites which apparently

formed the columns supporting the lofty roof. At a given signal this wonderful scene was lighted by coloured fires, red, white and green by turns. The band of the *Redoubtable* played appropriate music, giving varied effects—theatrical and ecclesiastical—cleverly harmonising with the surroundings and not failing to impress on the least susceptible mind the effect which it was desired to produce. The applause which greeted each effort of the entertainers was most spontaneous and hearty, the bluejackets expressing themselves according to their wont.

On the afternoon of the following day a large party of officers were taken in the *Jacquie* to the Hongay Coal Mines and the Briquette Factory. The mines are some five miles from the quay at Longay and this distance was travelled by train. The mines are open-air workings in the form of gigantic steps in the hillside—destined before long to be consumed, unless the seam of coal should fail. At the briquette factory the officers were shown the process of crushing the coal and the pitch, and mingling them ready to be pressed hot into the briquette which is the completed article. The process was regarded as most interesting and not so dirty as might be expected. The steaming hot briquettes are turned out in an almost continuous stream and taken away to their stacks or loaded forthwith into lighters as the case may require. Similar expeditions in search of game, visits to other caves, etc., were continued during the whole of the stay and of course an interchange of dinners and other hospitalities, but the great interest of the British officers' stay was centred in the journey to Hanoi and the visit to the exhibition at that place.

Early in the morning of Friday the 9th, 15 English officers accompanied by the same number of French, the whole party the guests of the Governor-General left in the *Alacrité* and the *Jacquie* for Haiphong; where the water part of the journey ends and the railway begins. The party comprised both admirals and their full staffs and some officers representative of each ship present. A déjeuner was served on board the little *Jacquie* which might have taxed the resources of a large craft; but in this, as in all the arrangements which followed, the kindly forethought and the trouble as to every detail which are characteristic of French arrangements for hospitality were very evident. At Haiphong, carriages were in waiting and the whole party, with its mountain of baggage, was whisked off to the train without a moment's delay. Let it be granted that an Englishman *can* travel as light as anybody else; yet it must be confessed that he very seldom does so. At Haiphong station the saloon of the Governor-General was attached to the midday train for the admirals and staffs, the other officers were put into a first class coach, even the Chinese servants were not forgotten. On arrival at Hanoi there were more carriages, the admirals were wheeled away between two escorts of the smartest irregular light cavalry ever seen, and the officers followed two by two in the pony carriages of the country. It was long before the British officers could get over their admiration of these two squadrons of Annamite cavalry. The men were smartly turned out in red and blue, with native hats; the ponies, though small, were quick, wiry, and evidently well cared for; they moved with an alert precision which could not be rivalled by cavalry of heavier calibre, and which roused the British officers to keen praise of the success of the French who had produced an arm so eminently well-adapted to the requirements of the country.

The party being checked, the officers were billeted out in the various hotels and forthwith commenced the programme of sight-seeing. The exhibition being closed for the day, a visit was made to its grounds, where a Philippine band was playing. Dinner was served in one of the dining-rooms of the Hotel Metropole; this was so each evening. After dinner all the officers were taken to the theatre of the Exhibition; and one need only remind our readers that it was in effect a French theatre to assure them that our officers were thoroughly amused.

On the two following days parties were taken to the Exhibition; a déjeuner at the Governorate-General was given, at which 42 sat down; a visit to a native-worked paper factory

was made; country drives were taken; and two evenings were spent at the Opera. *La Favorita* and *Les 23 Jours de Clairville* being the pieces played. It is easy to recount these doings, but the arrangement required must have been a far less easy matter. Every hour of the day was provided for, every want anticipated and supplied, and everything done that courteous hospitality and ingenious thought could devise.

On the afternoon of the last day half the party went down to Haiphong to attend a ball. There, as at Hanoi, the party were hospitably entertained and the ball did not break up till 5 a.m. By the 13th all hands had returned to their ships and after a visit paid by the British Commander-in-Chief to his French confrère, at which we may be sure that, so far as it was possible to express in words, the gratification which the British officers had felt with their reception and treatment, such was expressed in the most heartfelt terms. Considering the time given up, and the exertions made by the French officers for the entertainment of their British comrades from the admiral down to the youngest of his staff who assisted, we must confess that a six days' entertainment of this nature was a triumph even for those with such a reputation for politeness and hospitality as the French possess.

THE A.D.C. IN "HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

On the 31st ult. the Amateur Dramatic Club gave a second performance of Captain Marshall's play *His Excellency the Governor* before a crowded house, including H.E. Sir Henry Blake and the Government Honorary and a great number of the most prominent in local official and civilian circles. The unanimous verdict of the audience was that the production of *His Excellency the Governor* was a notable success. The play is one which lends itself admirably to representation here, and the picture of Colonial life on Amandaland Island was immensely appreciated. So seldom has the A.D.C. made a wiser selection of a piece in which to display its abilities. Inspired no doubt by the increased audience in the house, the whole cast showed on Saturday to the best advantage and the curtain went down on a thorough triumph.

Having had no opportunity so far of criticising the performance, we may now take the characters in detail. The title role was played by Mr. C. H. Grace, whose connection with the A.D.C. has extended over a considerable period of years as time goes in the Far East. Mr. Grace made a most excellent Governor—quite beyond the criticisms of the *Amandaland Times*, we feel sure—and it would be hard to imagine more natural ease being displayed in the part. His reappearance on our amateur stage is most welcome. To Mr. Falloch fell the representation of *Henry Carlton, M.P.*, and if he did not quite succeed in repeating his triumph in *Liberty Hall*, he was at least able to show his genuine dramatic talent. The part, it must be confessed, is one of considerable difficulty. The other two leading male parts were played by Capt. MacGeorge (*Capt. Rivers, A.D.C.*) and Mr. H. W. Bird (*Baverstock, Private Secret ry.*). Capt. MacGeorge had an excellent opportunity, and availed himself of it to the full; he looked born to the part. Mr. Bird's *Baverstock* was full of humour, and all were glad to see him assuming a more prominent rôle than in the past—though we must not forget that he had long been one of the most essential persons in an amateur dramatic body, a more than capable scenic artist. We do not know which part would more appropriately be designated as that of the "leading lady," but both Mrs. Grace and Mrs. Sade were excellent in their portrayal of the characters which they represented. *Stella de Gex* is perhaps the more vital to the comedy, and certainly as the adventurous *Stella* Mrs. Grace left very little to be desired. A professional *Stella* would be more adventurous, more outspoken, but in the greater restraint there were many compensations, and the general effect was bright and charming. After Mrs. Slide's début here last year, the audience were prepared for an apt presentation of *Ethel Carlton*, and they were not disappointed. Not having so much scope as in

Liberty Hall, she naturally could not be so prominent in *His Excellency the Governor*, but that was due to the play, not to the actress, who is again to be congratulated. Of the lesser parts Miss Bird, transformed into the stately Mrs. Wentworth Bolinbroke, was excellent; Lieut. Rivers was duly amusing in his part, and Messrs. Ward, Hay (in a minor rôle this time), and Goldring completed an admirable all-round cast. We must not, however, forget a splendid apparition in red, who appeared as a native servant, and an effective background of khaki-clad soldiers. The last act went a trifle too slowly on the opening night, but on Saturday this was not apparent. The A.D.C. did more than sustain its reputation, and, considering that several most capable performers did not take part in the present representation, it is evident that the Club is in a very healthy state. We hope it will not be long before another "show" is decided upon.

On the three nights the band of H.M.S. *Occan* rendered a capital selection of music.

The full cast was as follows:—

H. E. Sir Montagu	Mr. C. H. Grace.
Martin, G.C.S.I.	
Right Hon. Henry	
Carlton, M.P.	Mr. G. Balloch.
Capt. Charles Carey,	
A.D.C.	Capt. H. MacGeorge.
Capt. Rivers	Lieut. J. Davidson, R.A.
Mr. John Baverstock,	
Private Secretary	Mr. H. W. Bird.
Major Kildare	Mr. A. G. Ward.
A Sentry	Mr. P. W. Goldring.
A Butler	Mr. C. H. P. Hay.
Mrs. Wentworth Bo-	
lingbrooke	Miss Bird.
Ethel Carlton	Mrs. M. W. Slade.
Stella de Gez	Mrs. Grace.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

It is just over two years since the Pollard Lilliputian Company visited the Colony, but in that time the memory of their successes in the Theatre Royal has not faded, and kindly thoughts have often turned to the career of the little performers in other lands. Now they have come back to us, and a crowded audience assembled in the Theatre on Wednesday to bid them welcome. *The Belle of New York* was the piece chosen for the opening night, and in connection with the play and its vogue in the Far East a few retrospective remarks may not be inappropriate. Out here we had heard and read much of *The Belle of New York*, but to many it was merely "a successful production of some kind or other"—a vague creation in the theatrical world that the people at home were having all the benefit of. Then the Pollards arrived, and with them lies the boast of being the first company to stage *The Belle of New York* in Hongkong. They played it in Johannesburg in May, 1899, when it had a run of five weeks. Other places in South Africa were visited, including Pretoria, where ex-President Kruger was amongst the audience. Since then the Lilliputians have delighted large audiences in Canada, America, India, China, and Java. Though the present combination differs somewhat in its personnel from the former one, not all the young people are strangers to theatre-goers here. Master Willie Pollard, whose *Wun Hi* in the *Geisha* will always be a pleasant recollection, has been left in Melbourne to finish his education, and is replaced by his brother Jack, an enterprising youth of twelve who possesses much dramatic ability. The ages of the children range from five to fourteen years, and it only needs mention of this fact to show how wonderfully clever they must be to merit genuine approval in such difficult plays as their repertory includes.

As presented by the Lilliputians on the 4th inst. *The Belle of New York* lost none of its inherent charm and quite fulfilled the expectations of those who witnessed its performance. The three leading parts were excellently filled by Miss Lily Moore (*Harry Bronson*), Master Jack Pollard (*Ichabod Bronson*), and Miss Alice Pollard (*The Belle*). Miss Moore portrayed the rôle of the young spendthrift to great advantage, and followed all the details of the character with remarkable fidelity. Master Jack Pollard claimed the admiration of the audience at once by his clever acting as well as

by his singing, his efforts in the latter direction including "Everybody's awfully good to me," from the *Toreador*. Miss Alice Pollard had good opportunities for the exercise of her abilities and in her demure Salvation Army Lassie had a charming delineator. Miss Connie Pollard as *Fifi* captivated everyone, and her rendering of "Teach me how to love" was one of the tit-bits of the evening. Miss Florrie Sharp had a small part as *Harry Bronson's* private secretary, but her appearances were always favourable. In the part of *Cora Angelique*, the queen of comic opera, Miss Daphne Pollard was delightful. She captivated everyone, and is quite the cleverest little bit of femininity we have seen on the stage anywhere. The part of "Doc" Snifkins lay with Master Cyril Keighley, and was admirably filled, as were those of a win Portuguese nobleman by Miss Delvin Brown and Master Edie Macnamara, whose grotesque poses created much merriment. "Blinky Bill" McQuirk, an individual described as a mixed ale pugilist, had Miss Irene Loftus as exponent, and by her the peculiarities of the man of slang and swagger were strikingly brought out. Master Charlie Bindloss made the most of flitting chances as *Kenneth Mug*, "a low comedian of the Angelique Comic Opera Company," and the remark applies also to Master W. Thomas, whose *Karl Pompernick* "a polite lunatic," was very amusing. Miss Ivy Trott proved a very clever little dancer, and her rôle of *Kissie Fitzgerald* gave her fine opportunity for display. Mention must also be made of the performances of Miss Nellie McNamara, a French chef with a delightful accent, Miss Laura Merton (*Rev. Skypilot*), and Miss Myrtle Trott (*Mamie Clancy*, a Pell Street girl). Master Fred Pollard roused enthusiasm by his "Flag song," an Anglo-American patriotic composition which was deservedly encored. The other characters of the cast were all creditably interpreted.

In a word, the whole piece was a great success, and the performance of the little players worthy of the highest commendation. That the audience appreciated it was proved by the volume of their plaudits, and encores were always demanded. Mr. A. Goulding, the stage manager, himself at one time one of Pollard's Lilliputians, deserves credit for the high state of perfection to which he has brought the youthful Thespians. Mr. E. A. Wolff, musical director, conducted the orchestra—the band of one of the warships—and the selections discoursed were in line with the quality of the play. *The Belle of New York* was repeated on Thursday and Friday.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 29th January.

A SEIZURE AND SOME WILD RUMOURS.

Pursuant to a telegram sent from Hongkong on China New Year's eve, some Chinese officials went with soldiers to Fong Chun, somewhere opposite Shameen, and discovered in a shop some few cases of arms and ammunition; they were marked outside "biscuits." It is said that they were imported by the associates of Kang Yu-wei. The matter was reported to the Viceroy. It is customary to throw open all the city gates on New Year's eve, but His Excellency was afraid that there would be a revolt, and ordered the Southern gate to be closed and locked, and no one was permitted to pass. In consequence, some evil-disposed persons started a rumour, that between 12 and 1 a.m., when all the officials were assembling together in the Temple of Man Sow Kung to worship the Emperor and celebrate the New Year, the rebels would surround it, kill the officials, and then march on to Shameen to murder all foreigners. This being the talk in the city on New Year's eve Capt. Yeang, who is in command of a few hundred soldiers, immediately despatched his men to guard the Canal Road and its vicinity, and some of the military officials ordered their soldiers to patrol about the suburbs of the City all night long.

Canton, 2nd February.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON THE CITY.

In continuation of my narrative of the threatened attack on Canton on China New Year's eve, I have been able to obtain further reliable information. The rebel chief is

ung Chun Fuk, a native of Waichow, and his agent in Canton is a certain Leong Mo Kwong. The following articles have been seized, some in the Son-E shop in Tung Hing Street, Canton, some in Fong Chun, and some in Fates opposite Shameen:—One large yellow flag with the inscription "Overthrow the present Empire, and re-establish that of Han," 100 cases of ammunition, 1 red satin coat (for the chief to wear), 10 black flags, 2,100 uniforms, 1,140 blankets, 1,500 pairs of straw sandals, 885 tins of biscuits of the weight of 110 catties each, 8 cases of tea of the weight of 100 catties each, 75 cases of salt beef of 37 catties each, 700 revolvers, 20 feet of red cloth, 110 pairs of scissors (for cutting queues), 2,100 woollen baps, 9 canvas tents, 18 kerosene lamps, 75 iron choppers, 1,750 belts of cartridges, 9 axes, 38 horns, 300 catties of salt, 2 jars of saltpetre, and 2 lanterns. A letter from the rebel chief Hung Chun Fuk to Leung Mo Kwong was also discovered, mentioning a remittance of a few thousand dollars to the latter. Some shops and houses in Fong Chun and Fates, and the kerosene shop Son-E, belonging to Leung Mo Kwong, have been closed. Among the 14 or 15 arrested on suspicion were a comprador and a few respectable Chinese in long fur coats. Investigation was continued for 4 days and nights in the magistracies of Nam Hoi and Pun Yu. On the night before the New Year some panic was caused on Shameen, and the police in the British and French Concessions had orders to keep strict watch at the two gates.

DISCOVERY OF THE PLOT.

Fortunately this plot was discovered in time, otherwise it would have been very serious, says my informant. The rebels were to proceed to the Man Sow Kung temple by night and kill the mandarins, and then repair to Ta Tung Street, where all the native banks are, and rob them. H.E. Li Chou, the Admiral, however, received some information about a rising which was being prepared from Hongkong, and sent a telegram to a friend there to make enquiries. The friend found out the truth, and wired to him. Li Chou sent a telegram to Hongkong to make further enquiries. The latter confirmed the news and said that the rebels were going to attack Canton on New Year's Day. The Admiral reported to the Viceroy and the Provincial Governor, and their Excellencies immediately ordered all the military and naval officers to hold themselves in readiness. All the Chinese men-of-war had their fires up, and guns ready. Suddenly the Admiral received another telegram from Hongkong, saying that the rising would take place on New Year's eve instead of the following day. In consequence nine of the mandarins, civil or military, were allowed to go home to pass the New Year, but were ordered to stay at their posts and prepare for emergencies.

This enquiry will continue for some time and it is certain that well-to-do people will be implicated in the matter, thereby giving a good chance to the officials and yamen runners to get their squeezes.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 27th January.

CHANGES.

The new British Consul, Mr. Willis, has already arrived here from the North, to replace Mr. Twyman, who has left for home. Mr. Reynell, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s agent at this port, has left to take up the Foochow agency of that Company and is succeeded by Mr. Forbes of the Hongkong office. Mr. Wintostat of the I. M. Customs departed to Shanghai, and Mr. Lyons of that port is now here as his successor.

A very enthusiastic farewell was given Mr. Reynell, who was very popular here, on his departure for his new post by the *Haiching*.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

H.M.S. *Algerine* is in on amidst again, having arrived from Hongkong a few days back.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day being the German Emperor's birthday, the local German Consul, Mr. Krause, is "at home" and will afford callers an opportunity to drink the Kaiser's health.

JAPAN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, 23rd January.
TOKYO STREET RAILWAY AND FOREIGN
CAPITAL.

Sir Malcolm MacEacharn, of Messrs. McLlwraith, MacEacharn & Co. of London and Melbourne, Las, acting on behalf of a British syndicate, almost concluded an arrangement with the electric street railway of Tokyo in virtue of which the British syndicate will supply the Japanese company with the capital it badly needs. This company was originally floated with a capital of 800,000 yen, but on account of a great extension in its scheme of operations a capital of six million yen became necessary; and, as this sum could not be raised in Japan despite the undeniably bright prospects of the railway, it became necessary to introduce foreign capital. Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, interested himself very much in this matter during his recent trip to Europe and the result is that Sir Malcolm MacEacharn is here to-day negotiating. He has already drawn up the proposals which he wishes the Japanese company to sign, and though they may emerge in a slightly modified form from the discussion which is now carried on about them, I think I may briefly give them here. In the first place I should state that the London syndicate which Sir Malcolm represents is to be made into a company in accordance with the English law, that its shares are to be taken up by the shareholders of the Tokyo company, and that it will be under the same directorate and work with the same capital as the Tokyo company. One-quarter the share capital is to be subscribed by Japanese, the other quarter by foreigners, while the remainder is to be raised by issuing debentures. These debentures will be floated by the London company, which is also to have the privilege of supplying the company with the material it wants. Important conditions are that the staff of directors and auditors shall consist of an equal number of Britishers and Japanese; and that the chief engineer on the work of construction is to be a Britisher and to remain in the employment of the company for two years after the conclusion of the work of construction.

It will be seen that the dual arrangement under which the two companies work together is a very ingenious one. The London company's shares are to be taken up by the shareholders of the Tokyo company and payment for these shares is to be made, not in cash, but with the shares of the latter company.

THE DIFFICULTY.

The one difficulty in Sir Malcolm MacEacharn's way is the suspicion with which the conservative section of the Japanese regard any association of their countrymen with foreigners for business purposes. On the 16th inst. for example, the *Hochi Shimbun* of Tokyo published an article on the negotiations above referred to, in the course of which it alluded to foreign possession of shares in Japanese enterprises as an event of the most ominous description, and tried to make out that Baron Soné, the Minister of Finance, was guilty of "an atrocious attempt to sell the country" because he favoured the negotiations. Baron Utsuni, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Okada, the President of the Electric Tramway Company, and others also came in for some hard knocks. Even the *Tokyo Asahi*, which is fairly impartial in this matter, remarks that while, in introducing foreign capital, it would be preferable to arrange matters so that it would be entirely in the control of Japanese, such a course is at present impossible. In short, the publication of Sir Malcolm MacEacharn's proposals have raised a storm in the vernacular Press which evidently wants foreign capital but not the foreign capitalist. Even so enlightened a man as Baron Iwasaki, the head of the Mitsu Bishi firm, objected to Sir Malcolm's proposals on the ground that he thought such undertakings as gas-works, water-works, tramways, &c. were of the nature of national undertakings and should be kept strictly in Japanese hands. The matter is now becoming a political question, for the Progressives have commenced to investigate it, and other parties are doing the same.

The principal fear of what I may call the

conservative section of the Japanese is that the foreigners will acquire too much power in the capital of Japan; but they say that they are only afraid that wealthy foreign capitalists will, if they are allowed to have anything to do with the control of the electric railway, act in such a manner as will prejudice the interests of their poorer Japanese fellow-shareholders, as for instance by setting apart large sums for reserves and thus diminishing the rate of dividends. The very idea of such a thing happening, turns the blood of a Japanese shareholder cold, for he is accustomed to put hardly anything at all in his reserve account, with the result that the railways and other public works in which he is concerned suffer considerably. The Japanese of whom I speak are also afraid that, with unlimited capital to back them, the foreign shareholders may ultimately succeed in getting the whole control of the electric railway.

To do them justice, most Japanese see clearly, however, that there is no ground for these apprehensions in the present instance as even foreign shareholders will hardly be so disinterested as to propose setting apart as a reserve fund more than the six per cent. of net profit required by the Home Office. And even if the whole control of the concern passed into the hands of foreign shareholders, there would be nothing to be frightened at, as the whole plant, etc., is to revert to the Municipality after the Anglo-Japanese Company has run the business for 50 years. In other words the corporation is to get *gratia* from foreign capitalists a valuable and profitable street traffic business.

I have judged it worth while to write at this length on the electric railway question, for the introduction of British capital to Japan is a very important matter; and besides, I think that the many Scottish readers of the *Hongkong Daily Press* will be interested in this important scheme in which a man with a name like Malcolm MacEacharn plays the leading part and in which, if all goes well, engineers with names quite as Scottish may have a good deal to do.

COREA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Mokpo, 17th January.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER REMONSTRATES.

The Japanese Minister at Seoul has sent a communication to the Korean Foreign Office with reference to three separate items:—(1) The excessive *lekin* dues levied at Mi-yang, on the Mak-tong River, which are a serious obstacle to Japanese trade. (2) The hesitation to use the Daiichi Ginko 5-yen bills evinced by the Koreans on account of the Government opposition to these bills. (3) The necessity of sending a Korean Minister to Tokyo to take up that important post, at present in the hands of an Acting Minister only.

COREA'S POPULATION.

An investigation in the nature of a census at the end of 1902 showed that there are in Corea 2,405,176 houses with a population of 5,782,806—the latter an increase of 67,562 since the last enquiry.

AN IMPERIAL FINANCIER.

It is said that, there being no proper successor to the post of Finance Minister, His Majesty the Emperor will himself directly control the Department.

In 1883 the gradual abolition of slavery in British North Borneo was provided for by proclamation. That enactment having done its work, another proclamation was notified on the 31st December last, declaring that no form of domestic slavery will in future be recognised in that Territory; all attempts to revive any form of slavery being dealt with under the Penal Code.

Singapore hotels have some excitements which cannot be paralleled in our local hotels. A few months ago a tiger went to sleep in the billiard-room at the Raffles Hotel, Singapore, and now a boa-constrictor, 14 feet in length, has been discovered in a palm-club on the verandah. The snake was shot at unsuccessfully by a visitor, but its reality was proved when it was noosed and sent to the Botanical Gardens.

TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, 20th January.

SHANSI NEWS.

From reliable information to hand it is learned that the Acting Governor Chao of Shansi, who holds a Haulu rank, is apparently giving good satisfaction. He is encouraging the students in the New University to apply themselves to the study of Western learning, pronouncing the Chinese classical education of little use in the new conditions and requirements of China. The Niehtai (also Hanlin) and Ta tai are anti-foreign in sentiment, but it is said that the firmness of Sir E. Satow in connection with the trouble in the south had a very salutary effect in Shansi. Not long since Taiyuanfu was visited by two German officers, one of them travelling ostensibly for pleasure, and with no retinue. Nothing transpired to indicate what their object was in running about over the country at this inclement season and in the conditions in which one has to travel in North-China in the winter time. Rumour has it that some Russians have also been going about that part of the country of late, but of this nothing reliable is to hand. Shansi local magistrates have been notified that railway construction will commence in the spring, and that they will be expected to maintain order, supply all needed material, and render other assistance to the foreigners in charge as may be needed. Thus they have time to make preparations for coming events.

SIGNS OF MOVEMENT.

A run around the old city of Tientsin and suburbs cannot fail to impress one with the many changes that are taking place, the improvements that are in progress, the increased business activity, and the enlarging of its borders. Many two-story buildings are being erected, generally in Chinese style, but here and there, and not a few in the aggregate, modelled after the foreign pattern. Where new roads or streets are being laid out, some order and regularity are being maintained, and they are of good width. These are some of the ways in which the benefits of the foreign occupation and the rule of the T.P.G. are being shown. With a good fairway to the sea, there seems no reason to doubt the future prosperity of the place.

A THAW.

Passing along the river bank to-day, it was noticeable that the *paitze* or sledges had all disappeared since yesterday when they were in full swing, and the ice in many places is sinking and breaking up. This is very early for the ice to disappear, and it may be that a few days hence we will have some severe weather. For one thing the water in the river is very low, and so is more easily affected by any change of temperature than if there was a greater volume of water.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 17th ult.:—

Many poor were frozen to death during the extreme cold in Peking about ten days before.

News keeps dribbling in that Russia will completely evacuate Manchuria by the 1st of the 3rd Moon. It must be understood this evacuation will be on the lines so graphically laid down by Dr. Morrison.

Viceroy Yuan is reported to be sending the cap round among the Viceroys and Governors to raise funds for the rebuilding of the Peking gates. Chihli has contributed Tls. 50,000.

One of the Princes recommends the Empress Dowager to cancel the order for the special examination next year, as so many useless men have been recommended for it, and the special object for it was to obtain good officials without loss of time. The Prince suggests that men be recommended by the universities instead, and their introducers be held strictly responsible for their efficiency.

Viceroy Yunnan and Chang Chi-tung, says *L'Impatriot*, are said to have jointly memorialised against the Minister of Education, Chang, for accepting pupils of Kang Yu-wei. He volunteered to give up the post, and invited them to take all responsibilities.

Two cases have recently occurred in Peking of a murdered body being packed in a trunk and left in some lonely place. This is, we believe,

a new phase in Chinese crime, though s.dly familiar in the West.

The *Chih Pao* states that it is said in Peking the Government intend to enrol 20 or 31 battalions of Mahomedan troops, as they are much harder in service than the Chinese.

The Customs Taotai has notified all Consuls that foreigners holding land outside the foreign settlement must report the same to the Chinese authorities and have it duly surveyed and registered.

The Government, finding the resources of taxation becoming limited, is considering a proposal made by one official to tax secondary wives at the rate of Tls. 100 a piece. It seems hardly probable that even desperate straits will bring this to pass, however. What a pity it is that some official does not suggest the practical remedy of reducing Court expenses!

The Mahomedan anti-footbinding Society started in the west of the city, are circulating their regulations and gaining adherents.

The Russians have applied to the Chinese to export salt to Vladivostok, and the Viceroy was instructed to arrange the matter. The local salt merchants are much excited over the order, which is the first ever received by China for salt.

The natives are not particularly grateful for the introduction of good cash here, as the exchange is only some 75 to the dollar and they find the purchasing power of the Mexican limited accordingly.

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

The fourteenth annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held on the 2nd inst. in the offices, Victoria Buildings. Mr. E. Jones Hughes (chairman) presided, and there were also present Messrs. T. H. Reid, J. N. Goosmann, J. H. Cox (directors), A. Shelton Hooper (secretary), F. E. C. Georg, Mowbray S. Northcote, J. C. Peter, and E. B. Shepherd.

The SECRETARY having read the notice calling the meeting,

This CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I will, with your permission, treat the report and accounts as read. I am sure you will observe with pleasure that our net profits for the past year were \$14,519.44 against \$11,150.29 the previous year, which has enabled your directors to recommend a dividend of \$2.30, being 50 cents more than that paid in 1901, and carry forward over one thousand dollars to the credit of profit and loss account. The property has been well kept up and this year it is proposed to thoroughly do up the interior of Knutsford Terrace, and to lay a new water main and provide each house with a separate meter and so avoid, we hope, the many complaints made by the tenants of an inadequate supply of water. The rent of most of the houses have been raised from 1st January, and the increase will go towards the rather large outlay in improvements in the Company's property. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any question referring to them.

There were no questions asked.

The CHAIRMAN formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. GEORG seconded, and in doing so said—I must congratulate the Company on the substantial progress it has made. The rents, as you said, Mr. Chairman, have increased and are further increasing this year, so we may expect an equally good if not better report next year than in the present year. I have great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GEORG moved the confirmation of Mr. T. H. Reid's appointment to the board of directors in succession to Mr. F. Henderson, resigned.

Mr. PETER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. GEORG moved the re-election of Messrs. Reid and Goosmann as directors.

Mr. PETER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHEPHERD moved the re-election of Messrs. Peter and T. Arnold as auditors.

Mr. NORTHCOTE seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

This was all the business.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the shareholders for their attendance and stated that dividend warrants would be ready on the 3rd inst.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LD.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., was held on the 4th inst. in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., general managers. Hon. C. W. Dickson (chairman) presided, and there were present Messrs. W. Parlan (manager), E. Morris (secretary), J. Barton, Captain G. C. Anderson, Messrs. A. Rodger, J. C. Peter, C. H. Ross, W. A. Cruickshank, K. McK. Ross, B. Layton, Ho Fook, and others.

The SECRETARY having read the notice calling the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—There has been no special feature in connection with the year's working, and in the accounts now submitted to you there does not appear to me to be anything upon which I can usefully comment. The Company in common with others, though perhaps to a less extent, has to face increased expenditure arising from the decline in the gold value of the dollar, but nevertheless the result for the year is fully equal to that for 1901. I hope you approve of the appropriation recommended. You will agree, I think, that a continuance of the policy of writing down your property is desirable so that we may be able as heretofore to at any time replace obsolete or time-worn plant and thus ensure being in a strong position to compete with any opposition that may arise. It may also be found necessary to add to our refrigerating plant in order to keep pace with increasing demand. Our revenue from cold storage has been disappointing, and with low exchange necessitating higher prices for produce purchased in gold currency I cannot say that the prospects of improvement in this direction are very bright. With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts as now presented.

Captain ANDERSON seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

Mr. PETER moved the re-election of Mr. T. Arnold as auditor.

Mr. BARTON seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

This was all the business.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.

The following is the report of the directors for the year ending the 31st December, 1902, presented to the shareholders at the sixteenth ordinary annual general meeting of the Company, held at the offices of the Company, 33 and 41, Queen's Road Central, at noon on the 7th February:

GENTLEMEN,—The directors now beg to submit to you their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

The net profit for that period amounts to \$92,865.31
To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 18,539.18
\$111,404.49

And from this have to be deducted—

Remuneration to directors,
5 per cent. commission on net profits \$4,643.26
Remuneration to General Managers, 5 per cent. commission on net profits 4,643.26
9,286.52

Leaving available for appropriation \$102,117.97
The directors recommend that a dividend of 90 cents or nine per cent. on the paid-up capital be paid to the shareholders, and the balance of \$1,117.97 be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with rule 76 of the Articles of Association Messrs. J. S. Van Buren, C. Ewen, Hon. C. S. Sharp, H. W. Slade and Ho Tung

retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

In the absence of Messrs. Henderson and Gaskell, the accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. O'D. Gordin. Mr. Gaskell and Mr. Potts offer themselves for re-election.

HART BUCK, Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1903.

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET

For the year ending 31st December, 1902.

LIABILITIES		\$	c.
Capital account, 100,000 shares at \$10 each		1,000,000.00	
Permanent reserve fund		24,000.00	
Fund for equalization of dividends		50,000.01	
Unclaimed dividends		1,250.50	
Sundry creditors		59,833.15	
Profit and loss account:—			
Amount carried forward from last year		\$18,539.18	
For the year 1902		92,865.31	
		111,404.49	
		\$1,422,488.14	

ASSETS.

	\$	c.
Amount invested in property	916,855.01	
Amount invested on mortgage	492,573.93	
Rents due and accounts receivable	9,547.54	
Office furniture	500.00	
Fire insurance premia unexpired	2,955.50	
Cash in hand	56.11	
	\$1,422,488.14	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		\$	c.
To general charges		1,855.99	
To Crown rent		1,990.05	
To fire insurance		2,161.37	
To repairs		2,427.99	
To allowance to general managers to cover office rent and salaries of secretary and clerks		4,000.00	
To balance		11,444.49	
		\$123,841.89	

Cr.		\$	c.
By amount carried forward from 1901		18,539.18	
By rents		71,116.17	
By interest		33,522.45	
By commission account		171.09	
By transfer fees		493.00	
		\$13,841.89	

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LD.

The following is the report of the board of directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders held at the office of the Company, on Saturday at noon:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 31st December last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs and all other outgoings, there remains, including \$44,043.29 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$245,704.14 at credit of profit and loss account. From this amount the directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 10 per cent. on capital, or \$120,000, be paid to shareholders, that \$50,000 be written off the book value of steamers and that \$25,000 be placed at credit of depreciation and insurance fund, leaving a balance of \$69,704.14 to be carried forward to new account.

With the appropriation recommended above the depreciation and insurance fund will stand at \$63,000.

There is nothing of special interest to report in connection with the working of the steamers during the six months under review. The new steamer *Kinshan* in course of construction by the Dock Company has been launched and, it is expected, will be running during the current half-year.

The Company has acquired jointly with the China Navigation Company another valuable wharf site at Canton in proximity to the one previously purchased.

Mr. Haupt resigned his seat at the board upon leaving the Colony, and Mr. C. Michelin was nominated by the directors to fill the vacancy, subject to confirmation by the shareholders at this meeting.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and W. H. Potts, offer themselves for re-election.

C. W. DICKSON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1903.

The accounts are as follows:—

31st Dec. 1902.	ASSETS.	\$	c.
Value of steamers <i>Poan, Houan, Heungshan, Lungshan, &ths of Fatshan and 3rd of Nanning and Sainam</i>		634,000.00	
Amount paid on account of new steamer <i>Kinsan</i> now building		124,081.41	
Value of lighters <i>Sun Lee and Wo Lee</i>		1,000.00	
Value of wharves, hulks, and moorings		87,191.90	
Value of properties at Canton, Wuchow and Kongkum		94,852.44	
Value of coal, stores, and spare gear		25,535.91	
Value of furniture		75.00	
Value of shares in public companies		721,733.21	
Value of Chinese bonds		1,934.48	
Loans on mortgage		789,500.00	
Cash with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		36,939.70	
Interest accrued to date		1,991.74	
Insurance premia paid for the year 1903		26,255.25	
Sundry debtors		6,227.43	
		\$2,556,007.56	

31st Dec. 1902.	LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
Amount of capital, 80,000 shares of \$15 each, fully paid up		1,200,000.00	
Amount at credit of depreciation and insurance fund		608,000.00	
Amount at credit of equalisation of dividend fund		300,000.00	
Amount at credit of investment fluctuation account		173,829.13	
Unclaimed dividends		6,649.50	
Sundry creditors		218.479	
Amount at credit of profit & loss account		245,704.14	
		\$2,556,007.56	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st Dec., 1902.	Dr	\$	c.
To amount paid for repairs to steamers		10,961.68	
To directors and auditors' fees		3,250.00	
To balance to be appropriated, viz:			
Dividend at 10 per cent. on \$1,200,000		120,000.00	
To be written off book value of steamers		50,000.00	
To be carried to depreciation and insurance fund		25,000.00	
To be carried to new account		50,704.14	
		\$259,915.82	

30th June, 1902.	Cr.	\$	c.
By amount brought forward from last account		44,013.29	
31st Dec.			
By net earnings of steamers		161,311.15	
By interest on investments		54,437.33	
By transfer fees		191.00	
		\$259,915.82	

DEPRECIATION AND INSURANCE FUND.

31st Dec. 1902.	Dr.	\$	c.
To balance		608,000.00	

30th June, 1902.	Cr.	\$	c.
By amount at credit		608,000.00	
31st Dec.			
By premium for insurance risk carried by the Company for 6 months to date		8,000.00	
		\$608,000.00	

EQUALISATION OF DIVIDEND FUND.

31st Dec. 1902.	Dr.	\$	c.
To balance		300,000.00	

31st Dec., 1902.	Cr.	\$	c.
By amount at credit		300,000.00	

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the seventy-fifth report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 14th February, 1903, at noon:—

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank and balance-sheet for the half year ending 31st December, 1902.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,437,740.88, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$4,221,525.37.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$759,000 from the profit and loss account to

credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$5,500,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation \$1,456,525.37, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4s. 6d. will absorb \$531,333.33, and a bonus of ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4s. 6d. will absorb \$177,777.77.

The difference in exchange between 4s. 6d. the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 1s. 7d., the rate of the day, amounts to \$1,309,941.53.

The balance, \$1,435,472.73, to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. A. J. Raymond has been elected chairman for the year 1903 and Mr. H. F. Tomkins deputy chairman.

Mr. A. Haupt and Mr. H. W. Slade having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. C. Michelan and Mr. G. Balloch have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. N. A. Siebs, Mr. H. F. Tomkins and Mr. H. Schubart retire in rotation, but being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by the Hon. C. S. Sharp and Mr. W. Hutton Potts; the latter has been acting in the place of Mr. F. Henderson, who has left the Colony. Mr. F. Henderson has now resigned, and the Hon. C. S. Sharp and Mr. W. Hutton Potts offer themselves for re-election.

R. SHEWAN, Chairman.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903.

The accounts are as follows:—

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

31st December, 1902.	LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
Paid-up capital		10,000,000.00	
Sterling reserve fund		10,000,000.00	
Silver reserve fund		4,750,000.00	
Marine insurance account		50,000.00	
Notes in circulation:			
Authorized issue against securities deposited with their own Agents for the Colonies		\$10,930,000.00	
Additional issue authorized by Hongkong Ordinance No. 19 of 1900, against coin lodged with the Hongkong Government		6,571,521.00	
		16,571,521.00	

Current accounts:			
Silver	\$36,773,222.21		
Gold	£2,645,523.38		
7d		31,50,581.4	
		119,777,916.24	

Fixed deposits:			
Silver	\$4,111,843.42		
Gold	£1,365,833.18		
7d		54,82,561.3	
		1,914,400.15	

Bills payable (including drafts on London bankers and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipments)	14,397,269.13		
Profit and loss account	4,221,525.37		
Liability on bills of exchange rediscounted, £5,293,913.1d of which up to this date £3,633,000 have run off.			
	\$280,835,631.19		

31st Dec., 1902.	ASSETS.	\$	c.
Cash		35,253,639.09	

Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against note circulation in excess of \$10,000,000	8,600,000.00		
Bullion in hand and in transit	8,148,643.02		
Indian Government rupee paper	2,74,794.12		
Consols, colonial and other securities	9,529,093.42		
Sterling reserve fund investments, viz:			
£250,000 2½ per cent. Consols lodged with the Bank of England as a special London reserve at 90 £225,000	\$1,900,000.00		
£267,500 2½ per cent. Consols	\$255,000.21		
ext. National War Loan at 90 £170,250	\$1,702,500.00		
£357,000 other sterling securities standing in the books at £339,750	\$397,500.00		
	10,000,000.00		
Bills discounted, loans and credits	93,81,277.94		
Bills receivable	107,638,123.60		
Bank premises	829,123.00		
	\$28,885,631.19		

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st December, 1902.	\$	c.
Dr.		
To amounts written off:—		
Remuneration to directors	15,000.00	
To dividend account:—		
£1 10/- per share on 80,000 shares—£120,000 at 4/6	\$533,333.33	
To bonus of 10/- per share on 80,000 shares £40,000 at 4/6	177,777.78	
	711,111.11	
To dividend adjustment account:—		
Difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 1/7, the rate of the day	1,309,941.53	
To transfer to silver reserve fund	750,000.00	
To balance forward to next half-year	1,435,472.73	
	\$4,221,525.37	

31st Dec.	\$	c.
Cr.		
By balance of undivided profits, 30th June, 1902	\$1,437,740.88	
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 31st December, 1902, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due	2,783,784.49	
	4,221,525.37	
	\$4,221,525.37	

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

To balance	\$10,000,000.00	
By balance 30th June, 1902, (invested in sterling securities)	10,000,000.00	

SILVER RESERVE FUND.

To balance	\$5,500,000.00	
By balance 30th June, 1902	\$1,750,000.00	
By transfer from profit and loss account	750,000.00	
	\$5,500,000.00	

PUNJOM MINING CO., LD.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the sixth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the Company, No. 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, on Tuesday, the 17th February, at noon:—

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you their report on the working of the Company and a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1902.

The work done during the past year on the concession has been considerable, details of which are given in the annual report by Mr. Thomas Lester, the mining manager, and it may be interesting to add that subsequent letters received from him are of a distinctly hopeful tone, as to future results.

Financially, for the period under review, the increase in the debit balance has been only \$36,597.12, as against \$79,059.15 in the last report.

There is also substantial ground for hoping that, with vigorous prosecution of prospecting work during the current year, coupled with unabated energy in opening up the gold field at Swah, the development of the recent discovery of a large quantity of gold-bearing stone at Bukit Kulampong, and the inaugural work of exploitation in the tin-land, will not only restore confidence generally but will at the same time be productive of continuous and profitable milling operations.

The mill has worked satisfactorily, putting through a small trial crushing of 6½ tons in March, another of 20 tons in June, and commenced running on day shifts, from the 15th August up to the 15th December, chiefly on surface stuff, for a yield of 50 ozs. 7 dwts. of smelted gold, equivalent of 4 dwts. per ton of ore milled, and about 4 tons of concentrates were also saved by the Wilfley Concentrator, from 209 tons of the mineralised ore crushed.

The mining staff has been strengthened by the engagement in Australia of an amalgamator and a prospector; the former arrived at the mines on the 12th January, and the latter passed through Hongkong on the 23rd inst.

The health of the camp has been fairly good.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

A private meeting of shareholders was convened for the 23rd of October, 1902, to discuss the financial position of the Company and prospects for the future, at which it was agreed to propose an increase of the capital of the Company to the extent of \$40,000 by making a call

of one dollar per share on each of the 60,000 ordinary shares, fifty (50) cents of which to be paid on or before the 9th day of February, 1903, and the remainder to be called up, if necessary, as the board may determine. In accordance with this decision, an extraordinary meeting was held on the 11th November, 1902, when a special resolution to the foregoing effect was passed unanimously, and on the 27th idem the resolution was unanimously confirmed.

DIRECTORS

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Mr. E. C. Wilcox and Mr. Thomas Howard retire from the board, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A., and the board recommend him for re-election.

R. CHARTERTON WILCOX,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1903.

The following are the accounts:—

BALANCE-SHEET, 31st December, 1902.	
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	
Authorised capital:	
60,000 ordinary shares at \$1	60,000
3,000 preference shares at \$1	3,000
	(63,000)
Paid-up capital:	
58,820 ordinary shares at \$1	58,820
100 ordinary shares at \$1 in abeyance	100
183 ordinary shares at \$1 (forfeited)	183
35 ordinary shares not allotted	
	5,712
28,934 preference shares at \$1	28,934
1,036 " " not allotted	
	30,000
	624,676.00
Marine insurance	255.00
Accounts payable	5,108.61
	883,039.61

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

Cost of estate as per last account	157,964.79
Less liabilities of old Company not claimed:	
Preference shares not applied for	1,036.00
Dividends declared 1896-1897	1,477.77
Expense account	111.25
	2,885.02
Development of concession	8,118.66
Main and kladi dams	2,356.65
Buildings	18,276.62
Roads and bridges	11,704.66
	70,466.19
Machinery, plant and equipment	62,274.41
Cyanide plant	12,329.27
Portable tram-line and trucks	27,470.05
	103,540.73
Furniture at mines	2,000.81
Furniture at head office	467.43
	2,477.28
Bullock carts and live stock	6,627.00
Stores on hand	17,833.10
Firewood and timber on hand	3,396.71
	21,855.71
Accounts receivable	151.09
Cash at mines	6,814.00
Cash at Pekan	1,873.00
Cash at bank Kuala Lumpur	861.22
Cash at bank Singapore	6,121.99
Cash at bank and in hand at Hongkong	97.11
	3,999.38
Gold bullion in transit	1,433.50
Working account, balance at debit	261,000.93
	812,999.61

WORKING ACCOUNT

For the year ending 31st December, 1902.

Dr.	
To balance from last account	2,443.81
To operations at mines	31,333.31
To fees to Sultan of Pahang	1,200.00
To prospecting	5,329.91
To general expenses at mines	11,124.20
To Pangong office expenses	286.44
To Royalty on gold	1,918.81
To bullock carts and live stock account, loss written off	153.01
To timber account loss written off	17.71
To salaries, wages and head office charges	5,917.72
To insurance	4,558.00
To exchange	261.25
To telegrams	28.51
To agency fees	2,400.00
To directors' and auditor's fees	510.00
	829,537.23

Cr.	
By advances on gold shipments	21,230.71
By proceeds of gold from concentrates	3,700.71
By profits on sale of shares forfeited	1,744.55
By interest	2,697.71
By transfer fees	12.75
By sundry unclaimed balances	717.21
By balance	261,000.93
	828,156.78

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 4th February.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(PUISNE JUDGE).

MOSES v. CHIU WA.

This was a case in which Reuben Meyer Moses, 7, Ramjart Row, sued Chiu Wa, 54, Stanton Street, for the sum of \$1,000 for damages for breach by the defendant of covenant by him to repair Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51, 53 and 53A, Queen's Road Central and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Tsu Lung Lane contained in a lease dated 1st February, 1898, made between the plaintiff and the defendant and registered in the Land Office. Plaintiff also claimed interest of 8 per cent. on the said sum from the date until payment or judgment. The particulars of the claim showed \$880 spent on repairs and \$125 of incidental expenses—in all \$1,005, restricted to \$1,000 to bring the claim within the Summary Jurisdiction.

Mr. E. J. Grist, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, for the defendant.

Mr. Looker stated to his Lordship that an agreement had been come to between the parties whereby Mr. Grist had agreed to accept \$900 and costs.

Judgment was given accordingly.

His Lordship stated that he would sit on Monday next and on Friday as usual, but not on any of the race days.

The Court adjourned.

Thursday, 5th February.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND COMR. EDWARD B. KIDDLE, H.M.S. "ALBION" (ASSESSOR).

CHU LEUNG v. S.S. "HOI HO."

This was an action for damages arising out of the collision of the s.s. *Hoi Ho* with the stern-wheel passenger junk *Wo Li* which took place in the Canton River on the 7th March last and resulted in the sinking of the *Wo Li* with great loss of life.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Paget Hett of Messrs. Mounsey & Brutton, solicitors), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Elade, barrister-at law (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors), was for the defendant.

In reply to a question by his Lordship.

Mr. Sharp said that the plaintiff's junk was a boat propelled by a stern-wheel by coolies clinging to a pole with their hands and working the cranks of the wheel with their feet; sails were also used on the boat.

The petition stated that about daybreak on 7th March, 1902, the junk *Wo Li*, of which the plaintiff, Chu Leung, alias Chu Kwong, alias Chu Sing Un, was then part and is now sole surviving owner, whilst on a voyage from Sai Nam to Canton laden with a general cargo, and having on board about 110 passengers, was in the Tai Mei branch of the Canton River, near Sepoy Island. The wind at that time was light, the weather was fine and clear and the tide was ebbing with a force of about two miles an hour. The junk was heading in about a N.W. direction and was making about two miles an hour over the ground. A white masthead light and a white light on each side of the stern were exhibited and burning brightly and a good lookout was being kept on board of her. At that time those on board the junk observed the masthead light and the two sidelights of a steamship, which proved to be the *Hoi Ho*, on the starboard quarter of the junk at the dis-

tance away of about one or one and a half miles. The junk kept her course and speed, the *Hoi Ho* in the meantime overtaking her. When the *Hoi Ho* was about 100 yards away from the junk those on board her saw there was a danger of collision and shouted out. The *Hoi Ho* though loudly hailed came on and struck the junk on the starboard side of her stern and did her so much damage that she immediately filled with water and was with her cargo wholly lost; and three of the owners, eight of her crew and about 50 passengers were drowned. The plaintiff alleged that there was no proper lookout kept on board the *Hoi Ho*; that the *Hoi Ho*, though an overtaking ship, neglected to keep out of the way of the junk; that the *Hoi Ho* neglected to slacken her speed or stop or reverse or to do so in due time; and that the collision and the damages and losses consequent thereon were occasioned by the negligent and improper navigation of those on board the *Hoi Ho*. He claimed damages and costs, an account to be taken of the damage with the assistance of merchants.

The defendant in his answer to the petition stated that the British ship *Hoi Ho* was owned by Chun Woon and was of 691 tons gross register, carrying a crew of 30 all told, and at the time of the collision was on a voyage from Hongkong to Canton. At a little before 5.20 a.m. of the 7th March the *Hoi Ho* was in the Canton River off Sepoy Island about N. of the Tai Mei light and on that side of the channel which lay to her starboard side. The wind was N.E. and light. The weather was overcast but clear and at that time it was very dark. The tide was ebbing from two to three miles an hour. The *Hoi Ho* was heading about N.W., making about four knots an hour over the ground with her regulation lights duly exhibited and burning and a good lookout was being kept on board her. In those circumstances a vessel which proved to be the Chinese stern-wheel passenger boat *Wo Li* was observed at a distance of about 200 feet away on the port bow of the *Hoi Ho* without lights of any kind exhibited on her, whereupon the engines of the *Hoi Ho* were immediately stopped and then reversed full speed astern. Her whistle was blown and those on board shouted out to the *Wo Li* to keep on the port side of the *Hoi Ho*. The *Wo Li* did not keep on the port side of the *Hoi Ho* but endeavoured to cross the bows of the *Hoi Ho*, and her starboard quarter came into collision with the stern of the *Hoi Ho*, whereupon the *Wo Li* heeled over, filled and capsized, many of her passengers and crew being saved by the *Hoi Ho*. The defendant alleged that the *Wo Li* did not carry or exhibit any lights, did not keep a proper lookout and did not keep on her course and speed; that she improperly endeavoured to cross the bows of the *Hoi Ho*; that the collision was caused by the negligence and improper navigation of those on board the *Li Wo* and was not caused or contributed to by any of those on board the *Hoi Ho*.

Mr. Sharp stated that there were special regulations in connection with the navigation of the Canton River which might be applicable here, but he thought the regulations which concerned the case were those involving the universal principles of seamanship.

Mr. Elade said the special regulations did not, in his opinion, apply, but agreed that the case was covered by the broad principles of seamanship.

Evidence was then led, and was continued until a late hour in the afternoon.

The Court adjourned.

Friday, 6th February.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND COMR. EDWARD B. KIDDLE, H.M.S. "ALBION" (ASSESSOR).

CHU LEUNG v. S.S. "HOI HO."

Evidence was continued in this case in which damages are claimed by the owner of the passenger junk *Wo Li* which on 7th March last was sunk in a collision with the British s.s. *Hoi Ho* in the Tai Mei branch of the Canton River between Sepoy Island and Canton, with consequent great loss of life.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Paget Hett of Messrs. Mounsey & Brutton, solicitors), appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors), was for the defendant.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the plaintiff, Mr. Slade opened the case for the defendant.

The hearing of evidence will be resumed to-day.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(PUISNE JUDGE).

BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Chan Kang Yen, comrade of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co., petitioned that a receiving order be made in respect of the estate of the I Un Hing firm, 45, Connaught Road West. Mr. H. J. Gedde, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, solicitors, appeared for the defendants and also for a number of creditors. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors, appeared on behalf of other creditors.

The petitioner stated that the I Un Hing firm was indebted to him in the sum of \$753.02, being balance due for passage-money and commission by the defendants' firm in respect of passages for Chinese passengers to Swatow. He does not hold any security on the debtors' estate for payment of the sum. The I Un Hing firm had filed a declaration to the effect that they were grocers carrying on business at 45, Connaught Road West, and were unable to pay their debts. The debtor stated that he, together with Chan Chung Chau, had carried on business in the Colony for the past four years. On the 7th ult. his co-partner absconded taking with him over \$6,000, the monies of the partnership, and also goods, property of the partnership, to the value of between \$8,000 and \$9,000. He believed the absconder had gone to Singapore. When Chan Chung Chau absconded he was ill and confined to his house. The debts of the I Un Hing firm, as far as he could ascertain, amounted to about \$5,007.41. The assets of the firm consisted of debts due from 18 shops all of which carry on business in Hongkong and amounted to \$197.03. There was also furniture at No. 45, Connaught Road West, belonging to the firm, valued at \$450, and stock in trade valued at \$250. He also had a draft drawn by Wing Yik, of Haiphong, dated 5th January, 1903. This bill was drawn on the I Yik rice shop of Wing Lok Street, Hongkong, for the sum of \$800 in favour of Leung Hop. It was sent by letter and opened after his partner had absconded. He believed his partner carried on a private business under the name of Leung Hop and he had taken away the chop of the Leung Hop with him. The \$800 had been recovered, however, and paid into Court, bringing up the assets of the firm to \$1,497.03.

Mr. Gedde said the \$800 might be paid to his creditors.

Mr. Grist contended that the \$800 was his.

Mr. Gedde remarked that at any rate they would fight for it.

His Lordship granted an interim receiving order.

The Court adjourned.

REVIEW.

Two On Their Travels. BY ETHEL COLQUHOUN. London, William Heinemann. Books by female globe-trotters are generally as vague and unreliable as those perpetrated by the male of the species—only more so; but this one is an exception. The authoress has observed as well as seen, and is sometimes amusing—even when she tries to be so, as she does too often. Many of her jokes are made at the expense of her "only husband" Andrew, who was, in this respect, her unfortunate fellow-traveller. Mrs. Colquhoun says in her preface that she is "unaccustomed to writing books." Why did she break so good a custom, for the coast parts of the Straits Settlements, of Borneo, of the Philippine Islands, and of Japan, which are the scenes of her travels, have often been described? More is to be learned that is fresh from her experiences on the Trans-Siberian railway.

The authoress says in the same apologetic preface that the book is "not very well written and not at all well drawn." She means us to disagree with this, and we do, especially as the book is not long drawn out but as crisp and as short as the present unfortunately cheap rate of paper and printing will allow. A book being "drawn" is scarcely English, but the expression refers to the many drawings in the work which were done by the lady herself. These are better than the letterpress which they well illustrate.

Mrs. Colquhoun graphically describes the state of the servant question in the Far East. "Andrew (like so many we know) began to expand as soon as he got out to the East, and, from being the mildest-mannered man that ever quailed before a post-office young lady, became the imperious autocrat all over, and the Orientals liked and served him the better for it." We doubt this last assertion. "Getting information is Andrew's favourite occupation and he has a real genius for it." Andrew has endowed his wife with some of this information as well as with the "worldly goods" that enabled her to travel, and now she is kind enough to pass it on to those who have worldly goods enough to buy her book, which, however, is not expensive.

SPORTING NOTES.

(Daily Press, 7th February.)

Though the approach of the races—three days only from now, as the presence of so many northern visitors reminds us—overshadows everything else in the local sporting world, we have not been left without variety of athletic entertainment. On the cricket field the Garrison last Saturday cut an extremely poor figure at the hands of a strong Club eleven (including five naval men, who did not, however, monopolise the scoring) and were finally beaten by an enormous majority, as Hongkong scores go. Unless we except Cooper's 9, there was nothing remarkable in the Club's unfinished innings, yet the general performance was such that it can only be wondered that the H.K.C.C. has shown up so badly on several occasions this season. It may be due to the lack of keenness displayed by some of the members, but after all there is a wide choice and it can hardly be imagined that those who are too lazy to play can be much missed. To-day the match "Hills v. Plains" is down for decision, and though there has been some difficulty in getting strong teams together—there are still two vacancies in the advertised side for the Plains—some good cricket should be seen. One misses several well-known names, but on the other hand there are some new candidates for fame, which is always a welcome sign.

The victory of H.M.S. *Ocean* over H.M.S. *Pique* on Thursday was the first of the matches in the second round of the Association Shield. There still remain two games to be decided in the first round, one of which, V.R.C. v. 78th Co. R.A., is down for decision to-day, while the R.E. and A.C., who have already drawn twice, have yet to decide their tie. The other results in the first round were: "B" Co. S.F. beat "E" Co. S.F. (1-0); 80th Co. R.A. beat "H" Co. S.F. (-1); H.M.S. *Glory* beat H.K.F.C. (3-2); "G" Co. S.F. w.o. H.M.S. *Argonaut* being away. The draw for the second round is:—H.M.S. *Glory* v. 80th Co. R.A.; R.E. or A.O.C. v. "B" Co. S.F.; "G" Co. S.F. v. V.R.C. or 78th Co. R.A. In the third round the *Ocean* will meet the *Glory* or 80th Co. R.A., while the winners of the other two second round ties oppose each other.

The position of the various teams in the newly instituted Hockey Shield competition are as follows:—

H.M.S. *Ocean*, 3 won, 1 drawn = 7 points.
H.M.S. *Blenheim* and 14th Bombays, each 3 won = 6 points.
10th Bombays, 2 won, 1 drawn = 5 points.
H.K.H.C. and R.A., each 2 won = 4 points.
H.M.S. *Albion*, 1 won = 2 points.
H.M.S.S. *Goliath*, *Glory* and *Talbot*, 80th Co. R.A. and H.K.H.C. "A" team, 0 won = 0 points.

The 33rd Burmes have not yet played a match. The downfall of the Hockey Club in their recent matches is to be regretted. There was

no mistake in the thrashing administered to them by the 10th Bombays on Thursday, for a 6-0 victory cannot be explained away.

Those who pin their faith to "times" as an indication what to back at the races are likely to have cause for reflection afterwards this year; but so perhaps also are those who take as their guide the prices fetched at the various selling sweeps in the Colony. Judging by the latter, *Brilliant* and *Legacy* must still run each other pretty close for first favouritism in the Derby, while *Sequah* and *Finella* are in the running for third place. This morning is the great occasion for early risers to see what the candidates for premier honours are doing, so no doubt my readers will be able to "spot" their fancies before another day has passed.

The way in which the tickets in the leading sweepstakes this year have been allotted to stables instead of to horses seems to have been generally approved and may be taken to have come to stay. Though the plan involves more blanks, it almost means less non-starters per drawer.

The return polo match between teams representing Hongkong and Kowloon takes place at 4 p.m. to-day on the Causeway Bay ground, when by permission of Col. Candy and officers of the 14th Bombay Infantry the band of that regiment will be in attendance. The teams will probably be:—Hongkong: Messrs. Ross, Cruickshank, May, and Lyon. Kowloon: Captains MacGeorge, Light, and Morris, and Lt. Thornhill.—It is proposed to have an international polo tournament on the 17th inst.

The eighth Club race of the present yachting season will be sailed to-morrow. In the one-design class in particular the struggle is very close and, given good conditions, interesting racing should be seen. The *Dione* has established a considerable lead in the first class, but the *Vernon* is not out of the fight yet.

The Hongkong Boat Club and the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club are both distinctly to be congratulated on the decision to amalgamate, and it is to be hoped that the desired site will be granted by Government for the new club house, etc.

The victory of the supporters of the bowling alleys at the general meeting of the Hongkong Club on Tuesday was decisive—94 to 69, in what I believe was the largest general meeting on record of the Club—and it may be expected that the game will make fresh progress in the Colony in consequence. If players do not "roll up," the opponents of the retention of the alleys will have legitimate cause for complaint. OMPAX.

In three more days' time we shall see the opening of the Race Week, and naturally this topic engages the bulk of public attention just now locally. Indications point to some excellent sport. Even the Derby, at first voted a good thing for one competitor, looks much more open now, and if *Brilliant* and *Legacy* are undespotted favourites, other horses find no lack of backers at reasonable odds. *Sequah* and *Finella* have their clientele, and personally I should not be surprised if the much improved *Pirate* were to run into a place. The Maidens again provokes plenty of speculation. The public would do well to keep its eye on Mr. Master's chestnut *School Girl*, unless she be kept for the Encouragement Stakes or another smaller race. In that case *Lady Lena* and *Chee Sai* must not be forgotten. Mr. Master is in the fortunate position of having two or more horses in one race, and in the old water contests should do well. Perhaps in the opening events *Glory* should stand as good a chance as any in the Wungwoichong Stakes, while in the Valley Stakes I should prefer to couple *Commoner* and *Jigoku*, with perhaps *Joker* for third. *Commoner* is well in it, too, for the German Cup, if all goes well. His 1 1/2 mile in 2.44 yesterday was encouraging. I expect *Muscatel* and *Starling* to catch the judge's eye in some race during the meeting.

Among the old ponies, Mr. Wingard's *Algerine* is looked to for a lot, especially in the Challenge Cup, where, however, *Rare Rose*, the holder, will run him very close. These two may fight it out in the China Champions.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. UNITED SERVICES.

When these teams met on Boxing Day and the day following, both sides being more strongly represented than they were on the 29th ult., the Services had much the better of the game and won very easily by nine wickets. In the return match, however, the "tables were turned" and the Club won handsomely by 80 runs. This result was mainly brought about by the splendid all-round cricket of J. T. Dixon, who not only scored 118 but captured 5 of his opponents' wickets for 60 runs. Dixon, since he has been here, has gradually played himself into form, and, at the present time, is certainly the best all-round cricketer in the Colony. He seemed to have attained sufficient all-round excellence in the match Public Schools and Universities v. The Rest, when he scored 65 runs and captured 6 wickets for 59 runs, but he eclipsed this performance on Thursday last, and the question would now appear to be—Where will he stop? The match was supposed to begin at 10.30, but it was 11.10 when a start was made. Ward bat Garde in the toss and elected to bat first; he accordingly sent in F. Maitland and Brawn to face the deliveries of Fawcett and Dalrymple. With 7 scored, Brawn was bowled and Dixon took his place. Maitland was caught at the same total and Ward joined Dixon. The last comer experienced a certain amount of luck and made several dangerous strokes, but his partner played the sound game that is expected of him. However, Ward managed to keep his wicket intact and played an invaluable innings for his side; he was not dismissed until the score had reached 102—an addition of 95 since the fall of the last wicket—his share being a most useful, if lucky, 52. Meanwhile Dixon had continued to play a sound game, and while taking no liberties with the bowling he was particularly severe on anything in the shape of a "loose one." Arthur and E. W. Maitland did not stay long, but Woodgates and Lemarchand both gave timely assistance to Dixon. Lemarchand leaving with the score at 176. Just after the arrival of Cooper, Dixon completed his century, having batted for about an hour and a half. At tiffin time the score had reached 210 for 7 wickets—a very high rate of scoring, considering that play had only been in progress for an hour and 50 minutes. Directly after tiffin, Dixon's long and splendid innings was brought to a close by a good catch in the long field. His 118 took him about an hour and three-quarters to compile and contained three 6's and seventeen 4's. He gave one or two chances of stumping and a possible chance at the wicket, but these were all the blemishes in an altogether admirable display. MacKenzie, who followed, gave little trouble, but Bird and Cooper both hit well and added 58 runs for the last wicket, Bird being then caught by his namesake for a useful 21. Cooper was not out for a well hit 44. The innings thus terminated for the very creditable score of 263. As may be supposed, none of the bowlers came out with a very good analysis, Nugent and Rimington showing the best figures. The fielding all round was fair and Jackson was especially good at point. Garde, however, for once did not appear to be in form behind the wicket. The Services started batting with Fawcett and Garde, and Dixon and Bird bowled. Careful play was the order of the day and runs came slowly in consequence. With 15 on the board, however, Garde was bowled and Cooke came in. Fawcett left at 22 and Bird succeeded him. He did not stay long, and was followed by Jackson. Cook meanwhile was playing excellent cricket and looked like making a score. When he had made 28, however, he was smartly taken in the slips by Dixon. With Radcliffe in, another small stand was made and the score had been increased to 86 before Jackson was bowled for a careful 19. Dalrymple also gave trouble, and

with Radcliffe, helped the score along to 146 before he was well caught at point by E. W. Maitland for a useful 15. This proved to be the turning point in the innings, as before Dalrymple's departure it looked as if the Services would save the game. However, Radcliffe's invaluable innings terminated at the same total—he was brilliantly caught by Cooper in the slips—and, with the exception of Fanshawe who hit hard for 26, and Barron, who did likewise for 15, none of the others gave much trouble and the innings closed for 188—80 behind the Club total. Radcliffe's 54 was an excellent innings, and though he scored somewhat slowly at times he hit uncommonly hard. The Club fielding was decidedly poor, and Ward and Lemarchand, in particular, seemed to experience great difficulty in properly gathering the ball. Arthur, too, behind the wickets was in anything but his best form. In spite of these deficiencies, however, the match was an enjoyable one and the result was very creditable to the Club team, all of whom worked hard, though Dixon's performances overshadowed those of everyone else. The day was cold and cheerless, but, in spite of that fact, a fair number of spectators, including some ladies, were present. The scores and analyses are as follows:—

H.K.C.C.	
F. Maitland, c Fawcett, b Dalrymple	7
A. O. Brawn, b Fawcett	0
J. T. Dixon, c Fanshawe, b Nugent	118
A. G. Ward (Capt.), c Dalrymple, b Rimington	52
H. Arthur, c and b Rimington	0
E. W. Maitland, b Rimington	0
J. A. Woodgates, b Dalrymple	6
W. R. Lemarchand, b Dalrymple	13
C. E. S. Cooper, not out	44
A. MacKenzie, c Barron, b Nugent	1
R. E. O. Bird, c Bird, b Nugent	21
Extras	6
Total	263

UNITED SERVICES.	
Mr. Garde, R.N. (Capt.), b J. T. Dixon	6
Capt. Fawcett, R.A., b J. T. Dixon	5
Mr. G. A. Cooke, R.N., c J. T. Dixon, b R. E. O. Bird	23
Lt. Bird, R.M.C., b R. E. O. Bird	7
Lt. Jackson, R.N., b Cooper	19
Capt. Radcliffe, R.E., c Cooper, b J. T. Dixon	54
Lt. Dalrymple, R.N., c E. W. Maitland, b Woodgates	15
Lt. Fanshawe, R.A., b Cooper	26
Lt. Rimington, S.F., c Ward, b J. T. Dixon	0
J. O. Barron, R.N., c Arthur, b J. T. Dixon	14
Capt. Nugent, R.A., not out	0
Extras	14
Total	188

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H.K.C.C.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fawcett	11	2	51	1
Dalrymple	18	3	80	3
Fanshawe	5	—	26	—
Barron	5	2	23	—
Rimington	8	1	44	3
Nugent	5.2	—	27	3

UNITED SERVICES.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. T. Dixon	19	3	60	5
R. E. O. Bird	13	3	26	2
Brawn	6	—	21	—
Cooper	14.4	1	42	2
MacKenzie	3	—	14	—
Woodgates	3	1	11	1

H.K.C.C. v. THE GARRISON.

The Club team was far too strong for the military men in the above match, which was played on the 31st ult. in cold and cheerless weather. The Club executive did not wish to play so strong an eleven against their not too powerful opponents, but it would seem that the much discussed "young players" were already tiring of the game, as very few of them had put down their names to play, and the Committee had perforce to select whom they could get. Even then two or three men had to be picked up on the ground. The Garrison had pretty nearly their full strength, but just now it would appear that military cricket is at rather a low ebb in spite of the more than average ability of several players. Be that as it may, the Club had all the best of the encounter on Saturday and won in the easiest possible manner by no less than 263 runs—with only 7 wickets down!

The Garrison won the toss and batted first. So badly did they perform, however, against the bowling of Dixon, Bird, Cooper and Bisset, that they were all disposed of in rather more than an hour for a paltry 70 runs. The only men to score double figures were Radcliffe (19)

Fawcett (15) and Smith (12 not out). There was nothing in the bowling to account for this poor performance, and it would be difficult to say why they did not do better. Dixon, 3 for 22, and Bisset, 2 for 8, obtained the best analyses for the Club, and the fielding, considering the coldness of the day, was rather better than usual.

The Club had little difficulty in making the necessary runs; indeed they were made for the loss of two wickets. Curiously enough, both Dixon and Cooke failed to come off, but Cooper, MacKenzie, Bisset, Raymond and Bird all distinguished themselves. Cooper especially played a very fine innings, and it was somewhat unlucky that he had not time to complete his "century." It would seem that, after all, he is to be considered a batsman rather than a bowler, as he has certainly been more successful in this department of the game up to the present. Anyhow, he is an excellent all-round cricketer and a decided acquisition to the ranks of the none too numerous playing members of the Club. It was satisfactory, too, to see MacKenzie break his spell of ill-luck, and it is to be hoped that, now he has begun, he will continue to show some of his old form. Both Bird and Raymond played excellent cricket for their runs, and Bisset towards the end of the day hit with considerable vigour. With the fall of his wicket, stumps were drawn, the score then being 303 for 7 wickets, Cooper carrying out his bat for an admirable 90 not out. All the Garrison bowlers proved very expensive, but Fanshawe took 3 out of the 7 wickets that fell. The following are the full scores and analyses:—

THE GARRISON.	
Capt. Radcliffe, R.E., c Garde, b Cooper	19
Lt. Mott, S.F., b Bird	0
Capt. Boyd, R.A., b Dixon	5
Capt. Fawcett, R.A., c Raymond, b Bird	15
Lt. Rimington, S.F. (Capt.), b Dixon	3
Lt. Fanshawe, R.A., c Cooper, b Dixon	1
Lt. H. W. Smith, R.A., not out	12
Capt. Nugent, R.A., b Cooper	3
Col. Ferrier, A.P.D., c Cooper, b Bisset	1
Capt. Tullock, R.A., c Cooke, b Bisset	2
Pte. Bradford, A.O.D., run out	3
Extras	6
Total	70

H.K.C.C.	
G. A. Cooke, R.N., st. Smith, b Fawcett	3
J. T. Dixon, b Rimington	11
Lt. Raymond, R.N.R., b Fanshawe	38
R. E. O. Bird, b Fanshawe	32
Lt. Greenstock, R.N.R., l.b.w., b Nugent	0
A. MacKenzie, l.b.w., b Fanshawe	52
C. E. S. Cooper, not out	90
Mid. Bisset, R.N., c Radcliffe, b Fawcett	46
Lt. B. Garde, R.N. (Capt.), b Fawcett	1
H. Warren, b Fawcett	1
P. W. Goldring, b Fawcett	1
Extras	31
Total (7 wickets)	303

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE GARRISON.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. T. Dixon	12	4	22	3
Bird	9	2	19	2
Cooper	5	1	15	2
Bisset	3	—	8	2

H.K.C.C.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fawcett	10	2	61	2
Rimington	15	1	58	1
Bradford	10	—	47	—
Fanshawe	13	2	63	3
Nugent	7	—	44	1

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. "AT HOME."

On the 31st ult. at the Happy Valley the members of the Craigengower Cricket Club were "at home" to their friends. In spite of the inclemency of the weather there was a very large attendance. Among those present were Major Chapman, H.K.V.C., the Rev. and Miss Hickling, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Woodcock, and others, including representatives of the Happy Valley Clubs. Tiffin was served to the members at 1.30 p.m. under a large awning; a out forty sat down, Mr. Braidwood in the chair. Tiffin being over, the return match Club v. Hongkong Volunteer Coronation Congingent was played, and was won by the former, who declared their innings closed when 113 runs were made for 6 wickets. Of these Bawa and Brawn compiled 35 and 29 respectively. When the men were called in, photographs were taken of the team, and then of the Club collectively, Mr. Le Munyon of Des Voeux Road being the photographer. The Contingent was out for a poor

total of 63 runs, of which Rose was responsible for 14 and Asgar for 12, these being the only men to get into double figures. After the match the prizes—some of them won four seasons ago—were distributed by Mr. W. D. Braidwood, the president. The following were the prize-winners:—L. E. Lammert and J. L. Stuart (batting and bowling), H. Rapp (batting), J. P. Jordan (batting) and R. Pestonji (bowling). The Challenge Shield presented by Mr. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., for the highest batting average was won by J. P. Jordan last season. Its conditions are for a player to win it two seasons in succession or three times in all. The wins to date are:—R. Bast, 1898-99; M. E. Asgar 1-99-9-00; R. Bast, 1900-91; and J. P. Jordan 1901-02. Lawn tennis prizes—Singles: F. Rapp, 1st; J. Toppin, 2nd. Doubles: R. Pestonji and H. Rapp, 1st; A. A. Remedios and F. Rapp, 2nd. The President, in a few words, thanked those who were present and hoped they had had a very pleasant afternoon, despite the damp and cold weather. During the afternoon the band of the 33rd Lurma, by kind permission of the officers, enlivened the proceedings. Everything went off without a hitch, and great credit is due to the Committee for carrying out the entertainment so successfully. The catering was in the hands of Mr. Kuttonjee of the Queen's Hotel. Appended are the scores and analyses of the match:—

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

A. O. Brawn, b Herton	29
M. H. Harteam, b Herton	3
J. D. Kinniard, b Herton	6
J. L. Stuart, b Herton	24
R. Bast, b Lammert	35
R. Pestonji, c Jordan, b Herton	12
F. Ford,	
F. Rapp,	
L. Vince, ot. did not bat	
H. H. Taylor,	
H. Rapp,	

Extras

Total (for 6 wickets)

113

H.K.V.C. CORONATION CONTINGENT.

F. R. Herton, l.b.w., b Brawn	4
L. A. Rose, st Ford, b Brawn	14
R. C. Witchell, c Ford, b Pestonji	8
M. E. Asgar, c Stuart, b Brawn	12
L. F. Lammert, b Brawn	9
J. Witchell, c Stuart, b Herton	4
S. A. Sethi, not out	8
C. Leykum, b Brawn	0
R. Henderson, b Brawn	1
H. W. Sayer, l.b.w., b Brawn	0
J. P. Jordan, absent	—

Extras

3

Total

63

BOWLING ANALYSES.
CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lammert	6.1	1	22	1
Herton	15	1	50	5
R. Witchell	6	—	21	—
Jordan	1	—	7	—
Rose	2	—	11	—

H.K.V. CORONATION CONTINGENT.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brawn	8	2	17	7
Pestonji	5	—	27	1
Harteam	2	—	16	1

FOOTBALL.

A match between H.M.S. *Pique* and H.M.S. *Ocean* was played at Happy Valley on 4th inst. in the second round of the Hongkong Football Shield competition. There was a large crowd of spectators. As regards the physique of the respective teams there could be no two opinions, the "*Oceans*" being much the taller and speedier-looking lot as a whole. In the first half the *Ocean* representatives were almost continuously in their opponents' territory. They pressed hard and managed to secure one goal in spite of a stubborn defence, while the *Pique* failed to score. The second half was hardly contested and each side scored once, the game thus ending in a win for the *Ocean* by two goals to one. But for the excellent form shown by the *Pique* goalkeeper, the score against his side would doubtless have been larger.

The Netherlands Government has arranged with the Eastern Extension Company to lay a cable between Borneo and Celebes, a distance of about 700 miles.

SHOOTING.

ROYAL MARINE MONTHLY SWEEPSTAKE—
JANUARY, 1903.

The first of these competitions was shot for during January on the Kowloon Rifle Range. The following were the principal scores:—

CLASS A.	200	500	600	Total
yds.	yds.	yds.		
Bombr. Louillet, R.M.A.				
H.M.S. <i>Ocean</i>	34	29	33	96
Capt. W. T. C. Jones,				
R.M.L.I. H.M.S. <i>Cressy</i>	31	31	32	94
Col. Sergt. Cross, R.M.L.I.				
H.M.S. <i>Tamar</i>	31	33	27	91
Gunner Ryder, R.M.A.				
H.M.S. <i>Gloria</i>	30	31	26	87
Sergt. Myers, R.M.L.I.				
H.M.S. <i>Eclipse</i>	30	32	22	84
Sergt. Caynes, R.M.L.I.				
H.M.S. <i>Tamar</i>	28	33	22	83
28 entries.				
CLASS B.				
Pte. Buckenham, R.M.L.I.				
H.M.S. <i>Cressy</i>	30	30	27	87
Lee, Sergt. Caunt, R.M.A.				
H.M.S. <i>Ocean</i>	32	24	21	85
Bombr. Farnmore, R.M.A.				
H.M.S. <i>Gloria</i>	30	26	24	80
32 entries.				

Copies of rules for these sweepstakes can be obtained from Lieut. A. C. Butt, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. *Tamar*.

PIGEON SHOW AT THE
KOWLOON HOTEL.

Considering that it was entirely an innovation in the Colony, the pigeon show at the Kowloon Hotel on the 31st ult. and the 1st inst. was more than gratifying in the measure of success that attended it, and its promoter, Mr. James Logan, of the Kowloon Docks, is to be congratulated on the fact. Between the two days, and despite the extremely unfavourable weather, there were about a thousand visitors, and amongst them none were more interested in the birds than H.E. the Governor and Lady Blake, who called on Saturday forenoon. In view of the satisfactory result of the experiment—for the show, of course, ran quite on the lines of an experiment—a meeting of those interested is to be called at an early date to consider a proposal to hold another show, this time on a larger and more comprehensive scale, somewhere about the 4th of July next. The prizes on the present occasion were awarded as follows:—

1st prize, \$30.—Pair of blue black-barred homers; Police-Sergeant McSwayed.
2nd prize, \$20.—Pair of black homers; Police-Sergeant McSwayed.
3rd prize, \$15.—Pair of white Indian tumbler; Police-Sergeant McSwayed.
Very highly commended.—Red homer; Police-Sergeant McSwayed.
Highly commended.—Blue dragon; Police-Sergeant McSwayed.

Sergeant McSwayed is one of the most enthusiastic fanciers in the Colony, and his monopolisation of the awards speaks well for the excellence of his birds. The selection of the judges was decided by ballot, and their awards gave entire satisfaction.

On the 31st December, there were in Japan 2,363 banks with an aggregate capital of 53,418,579 yen. This includes 9 foreign banks, whose capital amounts to 4,564,450 yen.

In its New Year's review of China in 1902 the *L. & C. Express* says of Macao:—This "Sleepy Hollow" has become a centre of intrigue, while the prospect of a railway hence to Canton has induced many Chinese to buy up land on speculation. The Portuguese Envoy has asked for an extension of his Government's authority from Macao to some of the adjacent islands, but this request has met with no success. Both the Portuguese and the French have applied for the Macao-Canton Railway Concession. It is a very pretty picture of the mixing up of priests and politics. The latest act of the Portuguese authorities has been to establish a Press censorship, a sure sign of a failing constitution.

HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

The sealed handicap tournament at the Hongkong Chess Club commenced with fourteen competitors, two of whom have since withdrawn. As the retiring of players involves a revision of the handicap, it is to be hoped that all entered will make an effort to play out their games.

The following game arose out of the Hongkong-Singapore cable match. Up to Black's thirteenth move it is the same as the Allgaier Gambit won by Singapore. The game, which was conducted by correspondence from that point, was, like the cable game, won by the attack.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Kt-B3	B-K Kt5
2 P-KB4	Pt-P	14 Q-Q3	Kt-B1
3 Kt-KB3	P-K Kt4	15 Kt-Kt	Rt-RP
4 P-KR4	P-Kt5	16 P-B5	Kt-B3
5 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3	17 B-B4	R-QBsq
6 Kt-P	Kt-Kt	18 Kt-Kt3	B-R4
7 P-Q4	P-B6	19 P-Q5	Kt-K2
8 Pt-P	B-K2	20 P-K5	Kt-QP
9 B-B4ch	P-Q4	21 Kt-Kt	P-QB3
10 Bt-Pch	K-Kt2	22 P-B6ch	K-K2
11 Castles	P-Kt6	23 P-Kch	Kt-P
12 P-KR4	Kt-KB3	24 Q-R	K Resigns

In the cable game Hongkong played 13. . . P-KR4, and it was with a view of trying the variation in the text that the above game was played. Black, however, comes to grief even more speedily. His game was desperate at move 20 when he gave back the gambit piece, and he could have resigned then or at move 23. . . K-Bsq. was no better than K-B2 for White then, continues 23 P-K6, Q-Kt; 24 B-Q6 (ch). Mr. J. B. Eicum, who conducted White, gave no chances, and demonstrated what a strong player can do with the Allgaier Gambit.

SEQUEL TO A SHANGHAI
NEWSPAPER CASE.

In H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on the 22nd January, before Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Acting Chief Justice, the case *H. D. O'Shea v. T. D. Cowen* was heard. This was a judgment summons, *H. D. O'Shea* being the plaintiff and *T. D. Cowen* the defendant.

The plaintiff said that he had a judgment given in his favour against the defendant for 11s. 100, and \$1,080 costs.

The defendant, who was placed in the witness-box and examined as to his means, said that he had had no banking accounts since June, 1902. Documents in connection with those accounts had been handed over to Mr. Browett. On the 1st July last he was re-engaged on the *New Press* at a salary of \$200 a month and commission on the profits of the business. There had been no profits to draw upon. During the last part of the engagement he had been allowed quarters. The two judgments against him might have been satisfied, but not to his knowledge. In 1901 the *China Times* was assigned to his brother, before the libel case was heard of against him. He had no money or property in Shanghai, Tientsin, or elsewhere. If the *Shanghai Times* paid for the money which had been put into it he would receive a certain amount, but the paper never would pay this. If he had an opportunity of employment he would go to Japan, where he was led to understand by a friend he could take up work on the *Japan Gazette*, at Yokohama. He did not know what position he would occupy, or what salary he would receive. He had not been doing outside journalistic work, and there were no outstanding accounts due to him.

The plaintiff submitted that the defendant could pay him by instalments.

His Lordship said that he did not see how the defendant could pay instalments, if his salary was \$20 a month. There was nothing for the plaintiff to do but wait for the money until the defendant could pay it.

Soon after the launching from the naval yard at Yokohama of the Japanese 3rd-class cruiser *Nitaka* in November last, the keel was laid of another cruiser of 2,900 tons displacement. She is expected to be launched from the yard in the course of the present year, and is to be christened *Otowa*.

HONGKONG.

The number of plague cases in the Colony to date this year is 16.

The authorities are offering \$500 reward for information that will lead to the arrest of the person or persons who murdered the Chinaman whose body, as we recorded at the time, was found recently on the Taipo Road, bearing knife-wounds.

At the Magistracy on the 30th ult. forty-two gamblers who were arrested at Quarry Bay on the 28th ult. were placed in the dock. The three keepers of the gaming-house were fined \$10 each and the remainder \$2 each. A sum of \$65 was confiscated.

The Inspectors of Police shot off their musketry course on Thursday at Tai Hang Range under very unfavourable weather conditions, the wind being gusty and the light bad. All the Inspectors, however, qualified as marksmen with the customary six rounds. Inspector Gauld had 137, Inspector Robertson 135, and Inspector Warnock 133.

Chinese New Year's Day was marked by the usual manifestations of festivity. All the shops and offices, European and Chinese, were closed and business generally throughout the Colony was suspended. The 30th ult. was also observed as a holiday by many. Despite the immense number of crackers, bombs, etc., that were exploded, no accidents of any kind have been reported as having occurred.

In the small hours of the 30th ult. two Chinamen entered the house of a countryman at Kennedytown, threw pepper in his eyes, tied up his hands, and then ransacked the place, eventually clearing off with four dollars in money and clothing to about the same value. They were stopped by an Indian constable, who was dissatisfied with the explanation they gave regarding their possession of the clothing, and took them to No. 7 Police Station, where, later, a report of the robbery was made by the victim, who had succeeded in liberating himself.

The wreck of the American barque *Alexander McNeil* as she now lies on the Pratas Reef was put up for sale on the 4th inst. in the auction rooms of Messrs. Hughes & Hough and was bought in on behalf of the owners. As we have already reported, the barque went aground on the reef on 23rd December, while bound for Puget Sound from Manila. Part of her crew were lost, and the others after living for about three weeks on the shal set sail in their ship's boat for Hongkong, which they reached last week after an adventurous journey. Among seafaring men familiar with this dangerous shoal the chances of saving the vessel are considered slight.

It is a current subject of conversation among the boat people in the Harbour that two Chinese connected with the Tsimsatsui Police were murdered on the day following Chinese New Year's day. The story goes that the two men clandestinely went out on a "squeezing" expedition among the junks lying in Yaumati Bay on which gambling was going on. Among others, a junk with a large crowd on board was boarded by the couple. When they put forward their demand for "squeeze" to keep the police from coming down upon the gamblers, the two men are said to have been seized and impaled in the hold and afterwards killed and thrown overboard. What truth there is in the report we do not pretend to say, but, although the police do not vouchsafe any information on the matter, there seems to be no doubt that the men have lost the number of their mess.

Police-Sergeant Walter Kent has been successful in winning this year the May Memorial Prize of £25. Last year he was a close second to Police-Sergeant J. J. Watt, who carried off the award and excelled in Chinese, a language in which Sergeant Kent was not quite so proficient. The prize, it may be mentioned, was presented for annual competition by the Hon. F. H. May as an incentive to useful study in ordinances, languages, and police work generally on the part of members of the Force below the rank of inspector. Sergeant Kent, besides perfecting his Chinese, also passed in Hindustani. The winner of the prize has choice between the £25 and a gold watch of equivalent value, and, following Sergeant Watt's example, Sergeant Kent, who is leaving for home on a holiday in a few weeks, has selected the watch.

The banks are closing at 11.45 a.m. each day of the races this week.

In the Hockey Shield match on the 4th inst. the 10th Bombay L.I. beat the Hongkong Hockey Club First XI.

The result of the general meeting of members of the Hongkong Club, on the 3rd inst., was a decision to retain the bowling alleys.

The premises of Messrs. J. Rauchenstein & Co., commission agents, Queen's Road Central, were broken into on the 2nd inst. and goods to the value of \$200 stolen.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 1st February were 181 non-Chinese and 16 Chinese to the former, and 158 non-Chinese and 2,110 Chinese to the latter institution.

A return of the number of cases of communicable diseases in the Colony during the week ended 31st January gives 2 of diphtheria (both Chinese and both fatal), 1 of enteric fever (European), and 3 of smallpox (2 Chinese, both dead; 1 European). There was no plague. Yesterday the dead body of a Chinese was found in the vicinity of Ship Street.

On the 30th ult. a fatal accident happened to an European engineer in the Harbour. His name was Henry Astler, and he was third engineer of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s s.s. *Hop Sang*. While working on board he accidentally fell from the tween deck to the bottom of No. 3 hold, a distance of about 15 feet. His skull was fractured. Dr. Gibson was sent for, but the man was dead before he arrived.

James Borrowdale, an employee of the Godown Company at Kowloon, on the 1st inst., in the harbour, fell off a launch on which he and a number of friends were proceeding on a pleasure trip. The launch was immediately stopped and Mr. Borrowdale picked up, but though alive he succumbed soon afterwards, the cause of death, it is believed, being heart failure. The launch steamed back to Hongkong as quickly as possible and medical aid was summoned, but it was quite unavailing. The deceased was about 61 years of age.

The summary of deaths in the Colony during December shows a total of 602, 31 in the European and foreign community (26 civilians, 5 Army) and 571 in the Chinese community. Chest affections accounted for 126 deaths and malarial fever for 75. The death-rates in the principal registration districts were:—British and foreign community, 1.7 per 1,000 per annum; Chinese, Victoria, land 33, harbour 16; Chinese, whole Colony, land 24.2, boat 18.2, land and boat, 23.3; whole civil community, 23.6.

The British s.s. *Glenogle* (Captain G. E. Warren, R.N.R.), which arrived on the 2nd ult. from Tacoma and ports with a cargo of flour consigned to Messrs. Dodwell & Co., reports that on 24th ult. in Lat. 34.42 1/3, Long. 119.43, she spoke the American ship *St. David*, distressed and flying signals of distress. At the request of the latter vessel the *Glenogle* towed her into Yokohama, which was successfully reached on the following day. The *St. David* was 100 days out from Manila for Tacoma and had met with typhoon weather. From Moji the *Glenogle* experienced strong northerly and easterly winds with high seas and dull, overcast, rainy weather.

At the Regular Meeting of Eothen Mark Lodge, No. 264, held on the 30th ult. at the Freemasons' Hall, Wor. Bro. F. W. Edwards and a board of P.M. installed Wor. Bro. F. D. Goddard as W.M. for the ensuing year. The W.M. appointed and invested the following officers:—S. W. Bro. B. B. Harker; J. W. Bro. W. J. Tatcher; M. O. Bro. W. H. Wickham; S. O. Bro. R. C. Edwards; J. O. Bro. H. Sykes; Chap. Bro. J. J. Bryan; Treas. Bro. W. H. Purcell; Reg. of Marks, Bro. W. A. Sims; Sec. Bro. G. Piercy; S. D. Bro. A. H. Skelton; J. D. Bro. W. J. G. Whaley; D. C. Bro. C. P. Chater; I. G. Bro. P. W. Goldring; St. Bro. G. E. Cole; and Tyler, Bro. J. Vanstone.

The British sloop *Algerine* arrived from Swatow on the 4th inst.

On the 30th ult. the British battleship *Albion* came in from Mirs Bay, on the 31st ult. the German gunboat *Tiger* left for Canton, and on the 1st inst. H.M. cruiser *Amphitrite* arrived from Yokohama.

The Russian cruiser *Askold* left for Nagasaki on the 5th inst., and H.M. cruiser *Argonaut* arrived from Mirs Bay and the French gunboat *Surprise* from Haiphong.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to Tokyo, was received in audience by the Emperor of Japan on the 22nd January, when he presented the photograph of King Edward and an autograph letter.

The riksha strike at Singapore is over, the coolies having given way. One incident of note marked the close. Sergeant Frayue was riding in a riksha to see if all was quiet when a number of coolies rushed up to his riksha shouting *Pah sze*, translated literally meaning "strike dead." Sergeant Frayne at once got out of his riksha and collared one of the men, who was apparently the ringleader, and the rest being cowed by his ready action slunk away in haste.

The telegram sent by the Manila Chamber of Commerce to the Senator Lodge, Washington, on the subject of the currency of the islands was in the following terms:—"Chartered Bank, Hongkong Bank, Guaranty Trust, International Bank, Spanish Bank, merchants, members Manila Chamber of Commerce, strongly urge adoption gold peso standard. Strongly protest against adoption U.S. currency resulting rise in prices and expenses disastrous to agricultural mercantile interests unless U.S. dollar equal two pesos. Meeting unanimous."

Capt. J. Lyons, of the British steamer *Laertes*, which arrived at Singapore from Amoy and Swatow on the 24th ult., reported that at 8.30 p.m. on the 19th, he found the steam-launch *Hermia M. de la Rama* broken down and in distress. Capt. J. Cannon, the master of the launch, had died on the 2nd January and was buried at sea, and the Chinese crew were short of provisions and water. The second officer and a boatswain and three sailors were put in charge of the launch and she was towed to Singapore, a distance of 728 miles.

A Seoul telegram, dated the 20th January, to the *Asahi* says:—"The Korean Government has again ordered officials not to accept the bank notes issued by the Daiichi Bank of Japan. The Government has also cancelled its order to stop the illegal levy of duty on the Japanese goods at the Rakutoko. The attitude of the Government is reported to be due to the return of Ye Young-Yik, who supports a pro-Russian and anti-Japanese policy. It is reported that the Russian supporters of the country are trying to induce the Government to send several students to Russia to complete their studies." A reference to this will be found in our Mokpo correspondent's letter in another column.

Writing on the 23rd ult., the Kashing correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* said:—"While not yet an 'open port' in name, our city may be classed as one, practically. True, there can be no foreign concession, but the business connected with the proper management of the customs has made it necessary to increase the staff until we have quite a foreign community. . . . The Roman Catholic Mission has purchased a large tract of land outside the north gate, contiguous to the Customs, and are having it levelled preparatory to building. One of the wealthiest citizens of Kashing is building a two-story, foreign-style brick house inside the city. This is something new for the interior."

It is stated, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking received lately a telegram from Governor Wang Chih-chun of Kwangsi, to the effect that he has been persistently applied to by the French Consul in his vicinity with reference to "a certain railway agreement made between a certain French syndicate and the Kwangsi provincial authorities," while, however, owing to his (Governor Wang) being away from Kwelin (the provincial capital) he had no means of searching the records of the gubernatorial yamen to verify the matter. Governor Wang then telegraphed to Canton asking the Viceroy there whether he knew anything of the affair. The Viceroy's reply was that the contract for constructing a railway in Kwangsi province had already long ago been transferred to a Belgian syndicate, and hence the French have nothing to do with the work in question. In view of this, therefore, Governor Wang requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to send him a copy of all documents referring to the whole matter, including those relating to the said transfer.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 15th January.—Re-reels.—Considerable enquiry has emanated from America during the past fortnight, but nothing has resulted owing to the complete exhaustion of stock. Filatures.—Transactions for Europe have continued on a moderately active scale, but further development has been checked by the high level of prices which, on fine sizes, are \$25/30 per picul above the id. as of buyer. Report of sale include: Luen Fat Cheong 9/11 at \$1,140, Kwong King Cheong 9/11 at \$1,120, Min King Lun 11/13, 13/15 at \$1,120, Kwong Lun Fung 11/13 at \$1,100, U Hau Cheong and Yut Cheong Wo 10/2 at \$1,070, Kam Lun 10/12 at \$1,050, Mee Kee 13/15 at \$1,030, Koun King and Yu Ye Cheong 16/20 at \$970. The enquiry reported in last report for Best 3e Order 11/13, 13/15 at \$920 has continued on this basis and dealers have profited by it to clear out the bulk of their already reduced holdings before China New Year. Quan Hing 10/12 has been done at \$1,010/1015. The total stock now on the market in Best and Good 3rd Class all sizes, does not exceed 300 bales. Short-reels have come into active enquiry for America, but, as last reported, reels have abandoned this production. Sales from the small remaining stock have been made at a considerable advance up to \$1,020 for Kwong Shun Cheong 14/16, 4th crop. Waste.—No fresh business is reported in Steam Waste. Extra Selected opened is firmly held for \$155 against \$149/15 offered. Pinjun Books (very scarce) have been placed in small quantities at \$140 for No. 3 and \$139 for Nos. 3 and 4.

CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 6th February.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 6th February.—The prices are advancing, market being firm.

Shekloong, No. 1, White	\$8.20 to \$8.25 pcl.
Do. " 2, White	7.60 to 7.65 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	6.10 to 6.15 "
Do. " 2, Brown	5.90 to 5.95 "
Swatow, No. 1, White	8.10 to 8.15 "
Do. " No. 1, White	7.50 to 7.55 "
Do. " 1, Brown	5.95 to 6.00 "
Do. " 2, Brown	5.80 to 5.85 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.25 to 12.30 "
Shekloong "	9.90 to 9.95 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 6th February.—The prices are going upward, market being brisk.

Saigon, Ordinary	\$4.05 to 4.10
" Royal, Good quality	5.20 to 5.25
" Long	5.40 to 5.45
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	4.10 to 4.15
" Garden, " No. 1	4.70 to 4.75
" White	6.00 to 6.10
" Fine Cargo	6.15 to 6.20

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 30th January.—Moderate business at last rate. Stock, about 1,700 bales.

Bombay	23.00 to 23.50 picul
Bengal (New), Rangoo	24.00 to 25.75 "
and Dacca	"
Shanghai and Japanese	26.50 to 27.50 "
Tungchow and Ningpo	26.00 to 27.50 "
Sale:—400 bales.	

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 6th February.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20	\$ 80.00 to \$130.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42	156.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—

Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.30 to 2.40
7 lbs.	2.50 to 2.80
8.4 lbs.	3.30 to 4.0
9 to 10 lbs.	4.00 to 5.0
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.80 to 3.0
58 to 60 "	3.45 to 3.75
64 to 66 "	4.00 to 5.50
Fine	5.75 to 8.20
Book-folds	4.75 to 7.50

Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.80 to 1.75
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	2.00 to 2.30
7lbs. (32 ")	2.40 to 2.95
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	2.50 to 2.75
7lbs. (32 ")	3.00 to 3.50
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	3.30 to 4.00
Drills, English—40 yds., 13 1/2 "	4.75 to 7.30
to 14 lbs.)	

FANCY COTTONS.—

Turkey Red Shirtings—14 to 18 lbs.	1.50 to 4.85
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BROC DES—Dyed

DAMASKS.—

Chintzes—Assorted	per yard
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.27 to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in.	0.23 to 0.28

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.37 to 5.00
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WOOLLENS.—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	0.05 to 2.25
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 3.0

Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	0.85 to 8.25
Assorted	7.00 to 9.40

Camlets—Assorted	15.50 to 24.00
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Lastings—30 yd., 31 inches	12.50 to 17.00
Assorted	

Orleans Plain	10.00 to —
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Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	0.65 to 0.80
Fine quality	1.40 to 2.10

METALS.—

Iron—Nail Rod	4.80 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	4.80 to —
Swedish Bar	4.85 to —
Small Round Rod	5.15 to —
Hoop 2 to 11/2 in.	6.4 to —
Wire, 16/25	9.50 to —
Old Wire Rope	3.50 to —
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop	9.25 to —
Australian	9.25 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 20 oz.	41.00 to —
Vivian's 14 20 oz.	41.0 to —
Elliot's 14 20 oz.	41.00 to —
Composition Nails	61.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	39.00 to —
Tin	94.00 to —

Tin-Plates	8.50 to —
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Steel 1 to 2	6.50 to —
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SUNDRIES.—

Quicksilver	18.00 to —
Window Glass	5.75 to —
Kerosene Oil	3.00 to —

SHANGHAI, 27th January (from Messrs. Noyl Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report).—There is very little to report about our market since we last wrote on 13th instant as business is now closed for the Chinese year which has been a very bad one for importers as well as Chinese. It is therefore worthy of mention to notice how the native dealers and merchants are looking forward to the annual China New Year settling day. As far as we can learn there are no symptoms of any financial troubles whatever and prospects for the coming year are considered to be good enough to enable four new banks to begin business. Some uneasiness was aroused in some quarters by the sudden drop in Tientsin exchange, which after touching 900, recovered somewhat, and closed steady at 930. This movement at once stopped dealers from speculative purchases, but the merchants viewed the position with little anxiety and in some quarters it is said further fluctuations in Northern exchange are unlikely as the Chinese Government through their Viceroys have taken very drastic measures to stop native banks from manipulating the rates of exchange. The above is the only thing of any note that has happened during the interval, as there is no news from any of the other outports worthy of mention.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SATURDAY, 7th February.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/7 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/7 1/2

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	186 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	200 1/2

ON GERMANY.—

On demand	160 1/2
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ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	38 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	39

ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer

Bank, on demand	116 1/2
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ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer

Bank, on demand	116 1/2
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ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight

Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
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ON YOKOHAMA.—ON demand

ON MANILA.—On demand	par
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ON SINGAPORE.—On demand

ON BATAVIA.—On demand	94 1/2
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ON HAIPHONG.—On demand

ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 p.c. pm.
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ON BANGKOK.—On demand

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$12.72
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	66 80
BAR SILVER, per oz.	21 1/2

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, February 6th, 1903.—A fair general enquiry continues to be met with, but owing to the reluctance of holders to meet the demand, there is very little actual business to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have continued in strong request, and up to \$7.0 has been paid. We close with a quotation of \$7.15 at which there are probable sellers. London has advanced to £65. Nationals are unchanged at \$22 1/2 buyers.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions have continued in request, and can now be placed at the improved rate of \$475. China Trade continues on offer at \$58; and Cantons have receded to \$162 1/2 sellers. Yangtszes are somewhat firmer at \$133 buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong's neglected at the quoted rate of \$320. Chinas have been placed at \$85 and \$85 1/2, and can be procured at \$86.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been dealt in largely at \$37 1/2 at which rate there are further sellers. Indo-Chinas have advanced in sympathy with the northern quotation to \$90 buyers. China and Manilas are again in request and can now be placed at \$25 1/2. Douglases are neglected at \$44. Star Ferries (old) are wanted at \$25 1/2, and (new) at \$14. Shell Transports are steady at £1. 10s.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have advanced to \$98 and close with buyers at the rate. Luzons are unaltered at \$12 1/2 sellers.

MINING.—A fair demand continues to exist for Panjoms at \$2 1/2 buyers. Charbonnages can be procured at \$600 and Raubs at \$74.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at \$207 and further shares are procurable at the rate. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been booked at \$93, and continue in demand. New Amoy Docks are in the market at \$40.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue weak with sales at \$179 and \$178, and further sellers at the latter rate. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$29 1/2 ex the dividend of \$230 per share paid for 1902. West Points have been booked at \$50, and more shares can be placed. Humphreys Estates are unchanged with sales and sellers at \$12 1/2. Hongkong Hotels are procurable at \$143 after sales at this figure, and a small lot at \$144. Orient Hotels are weak with sellers at \$30.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations are unchanged and there is no business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements are firmer with buyers at \$20 1/2. China Borneos have declined to \$23 sellers. Watsons have sold at \$14. Electrics (old) are wanted at the improved rate of \$13 1/2 and (new) at \$8.85. Ices are reported sold at \$228 ex the dividend of \$12 per share for 1902 paid yesterday. China Producers are wanted at \$4.90 with sellers at \$9. Watkins can still be procured at \$8.

MEMOS.—Hongkong Ship Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting to-morrow, the 7th instant. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., ordinary half-yearly meeting to-morrow, the 7th instant. Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting to-morrow, the 7th instant. Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, ordinary half-yearly meeting on the 14th instant. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary half-yearly meeting on the 23rd instant.

transfer books close on the 19th instant, China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 5th March; transfer books close on the 19th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$715, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		(London, £6).
A. Shares	28	\$22, buyers
B. Shares	28	\$22, buyers
Found. Shares	21	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	21	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$35.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$23, sellers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$10.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$8.90, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$98.
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited.	\$500	\$350, sellers
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$3, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 4.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 11.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 160.
Hongkong	\$100	\$17, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$11, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$0.
Green Island Cement.	\$10	\$20, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$13, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$88, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$0	\$11.
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$143, seller
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$228, ex div., sales
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$93, buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$120.
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$207.
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$162, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$86.
China Traders	\$25	\$58, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$30.
North China	\$25	Tls. 180.
Straits	\$20	\$1, nominal
Union	\$100	\$475, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$133, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$178, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$12, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$294, ex div., buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, sales & buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$12, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$15, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$60, sellers
Jelebu	\$5	\$14, sellers
Punjom	\$10	\$24, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	75 cents, sellers
Baubs	18	\$7, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$63	\$4, sellers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$90.
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$91, buyers
Robinson Co. Piano, Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$25, sales & buy.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$44.
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$37, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$90, buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	\$1	\$21.10s.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$25, buyers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$14.
United Abestos	\$4	nominal.
Do.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$155.
Watkins Ltd.	\$10	\$22, sellers
Watson & Co., A.S.	\$10	\$3, sales
		\$14, sales

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 27th January (from Messrs J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). Contrary to the views of a number of speculators, there has been no decline in stocks on account of the China New Year settlements, and business during the past week has been chiefly caused by short sellers covering their forward sales, and this had to be done in many cases at enhanced rates. MARINE INSURANCE.—North Chinas are still enquired for at Tls. 180 or possibly a trifle better.

Yangtzes and Cantons are offering at \$13 and \$14. FIRE.—There is no business reported in either stock. SHIPPING.—Indo-Chinas. This stock has strengthened during the week, opening at Tls. 63 for settlement delivery, shares rose to 64 for cash with forward sales for April at 65 and June 66 and 67. Hongkong quotes 88 buyer. Shell Transport and Trading Co. Enquired for at quotations. Douglas are offering \$4. Taku Tugs. Our latest quotation from Tientin quot s these sale and sellers at Tls. 53. Docks.—S. C. Farham, Boyd and Co., Ltd. A good business has been done in this during the week. The market opened at Tls. 187 for cash and for settlement, fell to 186, and 185 with forward sales for February at 190, March 192, and 191, April 192. Yesterday for cash at 185 and 184, to-day there are buyers at 182 for cash. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves unchanged, steady at Tls. 310 Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co. have changed hands at Tls. 200. SUGARS.—Peraks are offering at Tls. 70, China Sugars are wanted at \$92, Luzons offering at \$124. MINING.—Raubs are wanted at \$71 C. E. & M. shares have changed hands at Tls. 8.50 and 8.65. LANDS.—Shanghai. Business is reported in new shares at Tls. 99, old shares are enquired for at Tls. 103 and new at Tls. 101. INDUSTRIAL.—We have no business to report under this heading, with the exception of Maatschappij, etc. in Lingkat, the market for this has continued steady during the week, a number of sales being reported at Tls. 130 for cash and for settlement, 183 for March and 177 for April; to-day there are sellers at 180 with buyers for forward delivery on the basis for cash.—Stores and Hotels. The only business reported is a sale of Central at \$26—Miscellaneous. No business is reported.—Loans. No business. All steady at quotations.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Ceylon (str.), Glengyle (str.), Pyrrhus (str.), Sanuki Maru (str.).
FOR LONDON.—Coromandel (str.), Telemachus (str.), Promethus (str.), Sanuki Maru (str.), Machaon (str.), Dimed (str.), Ceylon (str.), Glengyle (str.), Glaucus (str.).
FOR LIVERPOOL.—Dardanus (str.), Kintuck (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—Sa'azie (str.), Telemachus (str.), Pyrrhus (str.), Sanuki Maru (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—Stuttgart (str.).
FOR HAMBURG AND HAMBURG.—Wurzburg (str.), Korea (str.), C. Ferd. Laeiss (str.), Bamberg (str.), Andalusia (str.), Konigsberg (str.), Sambia (str.).
FOR GENOA.—Dimed (str.), Glengyle (str.).
FOR TRIESTE.—Austria (str.).
FOR COPENHAGEN AND BALTIC PORTS.—Korea (str.).
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Riojun Maru (str.), Achilles (str.), Iyo Maru (str.).
FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.), Tartar (str.).
FOR NEW YORK.—Shimosa (str.), Intradoe (str.), Gibraltar (str.).
FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—Indrapura (str.).
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Tsinan (str.), Kasuga Maru (str.), Empire (str.).
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—Kagoshima Maru (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—Kumiang (str.).
FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—Capri (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

January—
30, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
31, Maizuru Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
31, Rohilla Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.
30, Savoia, German str., from Vladivostok.
31, Albion, British battleship, from Mirs Bay.
31, Brunhilde, German str., from Sandakan.
31, China, German str., from Samarang.
31, Elze, German str., from Haiphong.
31, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
31, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
31, Lyceemon, German str., from Shanghai.
31, Malta, British str., from London.
31, Nanyang, German str., from Wocung.
31, Rossiya, Russian str., from Moji.
31, Sungking, British str., from Manila.
31, Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
February—
1, Amphitrite, British str., from Yokohama.
1, An Pho, British str., from Moji.
1, Benledi, British str., from Shanghai.
1, Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.
1, Goodwin, British str., from Weihaiwei.
1, Hanyang, British str., from Wuhu.

1, I. de la Rama, American str., from Manila.
1, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
1, Manila, British str., from Shanghai.
1, Quangnam, French str., from Saigon.
2, Anamba, British str., from Saigon.
2, Askold, Russian str., from Palo Sambang.
2, Clara Jansen, German str., from Saigon.
2, Diomed, British str., from Liverpool.
2, Emma Luyken, Ger. str., from Saigon.
2, Glenogle, British str., from Tacoma.
2, Hindustan, British str., from Shanghai.
2, Marie Jansen, Ger. str., from Singapore.
2, Nanshan, British str., from Saigon.
2, Phranang, German str., from Bangkok.
2, Shini Maru, Jap. str., from Chinkiang.
2, Sishan, British str., from Saigon.
2, Tailee, German str., from Sourabaya.
2, Verona, German str., from New York.
2, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
2, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
3, Algerina, British sloop, from Swatow.
3, Ariake Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
3, Changsha, British str., from Australia.
3, Darmstadt, German str., from Yokohama.
3, Guthrie, British str., from Kobe.
3, Hangsang, British str., from Swatow.
3, M. Rickmers, German str., from Bangkok.
3, Telemachus, British str., from Saigon.
3, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
3, Ulabrand, Norwegian str., from Manila.
3, Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
4, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
4, Germania, German str., from Java.
4, Hailong, British str., from Swatow.
4, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
4, Kuusang, British str., from Singapore.
4, Labor, Norw. str., from Chingwangtau.
4, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
4, Seward, American str., from Manila.
4, Sleipner, Norwegian str., from Moji.
4, Tientsin, British str., from Bombay.
5, Ambria, German str., from Shanghai.
5, Argonaut, British cruiser, from Mirs Bay.
5, Benvorlich, British str., from Rangoon.
5, Bjorn, Norwegian str., from Rangoon.
5, Doyo Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
5, Kampot, French str., from Saigon.
5, Hoibao, French str., from Hoibow.
5, Picciola, German str., from Saigon.
5, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.
5, Surprise, French gunboat from Haiphong.
5, Toubridge, British str., from Rangoon.
6, Chunyang, British str., from Kutchnotsu.
6, Haitan, British str., from Swatow.
6, Kwangse, British str., from Swatow.
6, Preussen, German str., from Bremen.
6, Soneca, British str., from New York.
6, Tamba Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
6, Triumph, German str., from Haiphong.
7, Goliath, British battleship, from Mirs Bay.
7, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
8, America Maru, Jap. str., from S. Francisco.
8, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Coast Ports.
8, Capri, Italian str., from Bombay.
8, Ka fong, British str., from Cebu.

January— DEPARTURES.

31, Changchow, British str., for Canton.
31, Chusan, British str., for Europe.
31, Foochow, British str., for Canton.
31, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
31, Paoting, British str., for Canton.
31, Perla, British str., for Canton.
31, Sullberg, German str., for Canton.
31, Tiger, German gunboat, for Canton.

February—

1, Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
1, Benlanch, British str., for Shanghai.
1, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
1, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
1, Haiphong, French str., for Haiphong.
1, Hipsang, British str., for Canton.
1, Lyceemon, German str., for Canton.
1, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchnotsu.
2, Benledi, British str., for London.
2, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
2, Hanyang, British str., for Canton.
2, Loden, Norwegian str., for Canton.
2, Malta, British str., for Shanghai.
3, Apenrade, German str., for Hoibow.
3, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
3, Chiynen, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
3, City of Peking, Amr. str., for S. Francisco.
3, Diamante, British str., for Manila.
3, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
3, Haitan, French str., for Hoibow.
3, Hangsang, British str., for Canton.
3, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.

3, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 3, Manila, British str., for London.
 3, Mongkut, German str., for Bangkok.
 3, Rohilla Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
 3, Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., for Palembang.
 3, Shawmut, British str., for Manila.
 3, Shini Maru, Japanese str., for Canton.
 4, Darmstadt, German str., for Europe.
 4, Decima, German str., for Saigon.
 4, Diomed, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Guthrie, British str., for Australia.
 4, Hindustan, British str., for New York.
 4, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 4, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 4, Tientsin, British str., for Saigon.
 4, Wongkoi, German str., for Bangkok.
 5, Askold, Russian cruiser, for Nagasaki.
 5, Australian, British str., for Australia.
 5, Benvorlich, British str., for Yokohama.
 5, Brand, Norwegian str., for Kobe.
 5, Else, German str., for Saigon.
 5, Koun Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 5, Mausang, British str., for Sundakan.
 5, Tamsui, British str., for Shanghai.
 5, Tsurugisan Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 5, Wakamatsu Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 6, Ambria, German str., for Hamburg.
 6, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Tournon.
 6, Elita Nossack, Ger. str., for Yokohama.
 6, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
 6, Hua, French str., for Kwangchauwan.
 6, I. de la Rama, American str., for Manila.
 6, Iromethens, Norwegian str., for Kobe.
 6, Rosija, Russian str., for Saigon.
 6, Saphir, Norwegian str., for Hinkling.
 6, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
 6, Taishun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 6, Tientsin, British str., for Shanghai.
 6, Tonbridge, British str., for Yokohama.
 6, Yunnan, British str., for Kobe.
 6, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
 7, An Pho, British str., for Saigon.
 7, Binh-Thuan, French str., for Saigon.
 7, Daiya Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 7, Hansa, German str., for Amoy.
 7, Hopsang, British str., for Hongay.
 7, Kwangse, British str., for Canton.
 7, Kweiyang, British str., for Manila.
 7, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
 7, Petahaburi, German str., for Bangkok.
 7, Pirunang, German str., for Bangkok.
 7, Pleiades, British str., for Tacoma.
 7, Preussen, German str., for Shanghai.
 7, Quang-nam, French str., for Saigon.
 7, Szechuen, British str., for Amoy.
 7, Taichow, German str., for Swatow.
 7, Tamba Maru, Japanese str., for London.
 8, Clara J-absen, German str., for Saigon.
 8, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 8, Glenogle, British str., for London.
 8, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
 8, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 8, Quarta, German str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Dike of Fife*, from Tacoma, Col. Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Messrs. Tuttle, Parkins and Stamff.

Per *Changchow*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Gerald Morley, Mrs. Ruffie Caswell, and Mr. Cook.

Per *Chusan*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Surgeons J. A. Forester, R.N., Albert Mudde-man, E.R.A., Edwin Fronde, E.R.A., Arthur Thomas, E.R.A. and William Martin, Messrs. A. H. Bond, Ratard, W. M. Finley, T. W. Mitchell, J. Keenan, S. Schuh and C. H. Porritt; for Singapore, Mr. E. N. Stein; for Calcutta, Lieut. Cowie, R.E.; for Bombay, Mrs. Cooper; for Marseilles, Mr. R. Pfenger; from Yokohama, Mr. O. Nachtigal.

Per *Haiphong*, from Haiphong, Mr. and Mrs. Burkholder, Mrs. Peptose and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Vuren, Mr. and Mrs. Hewett, Messrs. B. P. Rettes, Spielmann, Domany, Hattori, Matthesen, Lesitoff, Michel, Rousson, Peretti, Donaire, Wada, Emy and Baron Curtanjen.

Per *City of Peking*, from San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Braman, Mr. and Mrs. McAuley and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Busche, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. McDill, Mrs. B. Allen, Mrs. H. Erlanger, Miss E. Erlanger, Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrill, Majors W. D. Bell and T. S. McCabb, Captains Harold W. Cowper, F. B. Andrews and Geo. G. Bailey, Dr. A. Babcock, Messrs. G. P. Wynkoop, Fred. Main, John A. Lord, U.S.N., O. S. Medlar and Chas. Dellone.

Per *Sung'ang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Peroni, Mrs. Martinez de Agio and 4 children, Mrs. B. Lingaba, Mrs. G. R. Harvey, Mrs. Marquart, Mrs. A. Tormey and 2 daughters, Mrs. McCook, Misses Marie Lawhe, D. M. Hoyt, King and Campbell, M. E. B. Bryan and 2 children, Master La Briton, Messrs. C. A. Schleifer, S. M. Gans, Jose de Loysaga, W. A. Carlton and A. L. Lawshe.

Per *Malta* for Hongkong, from London, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Olles and infant, Miss Despard, Dr. O. Marriott, Surg. W. W. Keir, Messrs. J. Ingham, J. R. Ratcliff, H. G. Trower and L. P. Co'mon; from Marseilles, Major and Mrs. E. E. Kidor and Mr. H. Reissmann; from Gibraltar, Mr. J. P. Pereira; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. D. Clark and infant Mrs. Bruce, Capt. Bruce Livingstone, Lieut. Bruce Livingstone, Gunner and Mrs. T. Callem and three children, Capt. H. F. R. Despard, Surg. J. Ingham, Messrs. W. H. Williams and A. E. C. Elborough; from Singapore, Sergt. and Mrs. F. McCarthy and infant; for Shanghai, from Brindisi, Mr. Przi-Saute; from Colombo, Capt. Layard and Mr. W. J. Wigglesworth; from Penang, Mr. A. B. Smith; for Yokohama, from Colombo, Staff-Surg. and Mrs. Moon; from Calcutta, Mr. R. Davidson; from Singapore, Mr. W. A. Forster.

Per *Manila*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Sidney Earle.

Per *Riojun Maru*, from Seattle, &c., Messrs. D. Mitsanos, T. Adair, F. Lutzak and Jos. Lossman.

Per *Coptic*, from San Francisco, Rev. and Mrs. T. W. Buckholder, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McWade, Miss May McWade, Dr. D. W. Ruligon, Comdr. G. L. Dyer, Messrs. P. L. Flavigan and W. E. Crossway; from Yokohama, Mr. Robert N. La Porte; from Shanghai, Messrs. H. J. Craig, P. Creighton, W. W. Cox, B. Atkinson, H. W. Bodis, E. S. Reader, E. Hjoubery, H. Maitland, Geo. Wullenwier and R. E. Kadorie.

Per *Diomed*, from Liverpool, Dr. Gilchrist.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Grell-kus, Misses P. Rama, F. Zum and B. Sacra-saidi, Capt. H. K. Strauve, Messrs. F. Ilagan, J. A. Martin, F. Lindsay, A. Mongee, W. E. Laird, L. Fiedle, S. Arnold, N. Winter, J. J. Metatchen, R. Ilustre, R. Rippall and A. Blass.

Per *Thales*, from Swatow, Rev. Ashmore, Messrs. Thompson, Gray, Wolfe and Coppen.

Per *Darmstadt*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor, Mr. and Miss Andrew, Misses Grethe and Koneaner, Messrs. H. E. Pollock, L. Collins and G. M. Pain; from Nagasaki, Mr. C. Salesky.

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Per *Daigi Maru*, from Swatow, Mr. F. Focken; from Amoy, Mrs. R. Littmann, Dr. McDougall, Messrs. R. J. Macgowan and W. E. Moller.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, from Manila, Mrs. J. Emerson, Mrs. and Miss Hughes, Mrs. T. A. Johnston, Dr. F. A. Lewis, Srs. Aurares and Batello, Capt. T. C. Lacey, Messrs. G. W. Carson, M. Shiraiishi, E. C. McCumough, Akelogg, E. A. Walker, C. K. Foote, C. H. Hilbert, Cameron, Engleken, T. Luoye, C. W. Cumahan, J. Leigh and A. W. Crose.

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Per *Tamla Maru* from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. M. Butler, Surgeon W. Seaman, Messrs. A. Williams, K. Saito, K. Tabahashi, K. Watabe, R. Del Pan and Miyazaki; for Singapore, Professor Y. Kosa, Messrs. K. Hara and S. Nakajima; for Marseilles, Messrs. A. Saito, M. Nagaoaka, Y. Yahagi, S. Yamakawa, Y. Furuya, T. Watanabe, C. Snyehiro, S. Ito, K. Nakamura, T. Noda and Y. Honma; for London, Mrs. A. C. Shaw, Miss Shaw and Mr. Ronald Shaw, Miss Mary Steven, Prof. G. Uchida, Messrs. S. Yamazaki, A. Ishu and Y. Matsubara.

D PARTED.

Per *Yowatu Maru*, for Australia, &c., Mrs. A. R. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Hum's Mrs. B. Allan, Messrs. C. F. Garry, Wm. A. Railton, F. J. Engelken and Allan Cameron.

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Per *Rohilla Maru*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Burkholder, Mrs. M. Miller, G. H. Jamerson, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and daughters, Mrs. Liza Gordonake, Mrs. R. McMillan, Mrs. Mabel and child, Mrs. J. D. Cameron, Mrs. A. Shimada, Misses Clara Goldenberg, Maria Aton, Tsuru Hashimoto and Tome Tanaka, Messrs. R. H. La Porte, W. E. Crossman, E. S. Reader, W. Frankel, Antonio D. Vazquez, H. Reisman, M. B. Acevedo, P. L. Flanagan, D. W. Rulison, D. Lalchand, V. Odhermull, D. Coates, De Filippi, D. Marchetti and Di Giorgio.

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Per *Zafiro*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Ayre, Misses P. and M. Ayre, Mrs. A. M. Butler, Messrs. J. Daple, C. Zalesky, H. H. Watkins, Basil Taylor, Ala Singh, Kae Singh, Mahta Kahn, Ram Singh, Harnam Singh and Seaman.

Per *Tamba Maru*, for London, &c., Mrs. N. A. Fawcett, Mrs. A. C. Shaw, Miss Shaw and Mr. Ronald Shaw, Miss Mary Steven, Messrs. Simpson, T. Adair, L. C. Carr and Maxwell.

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